

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

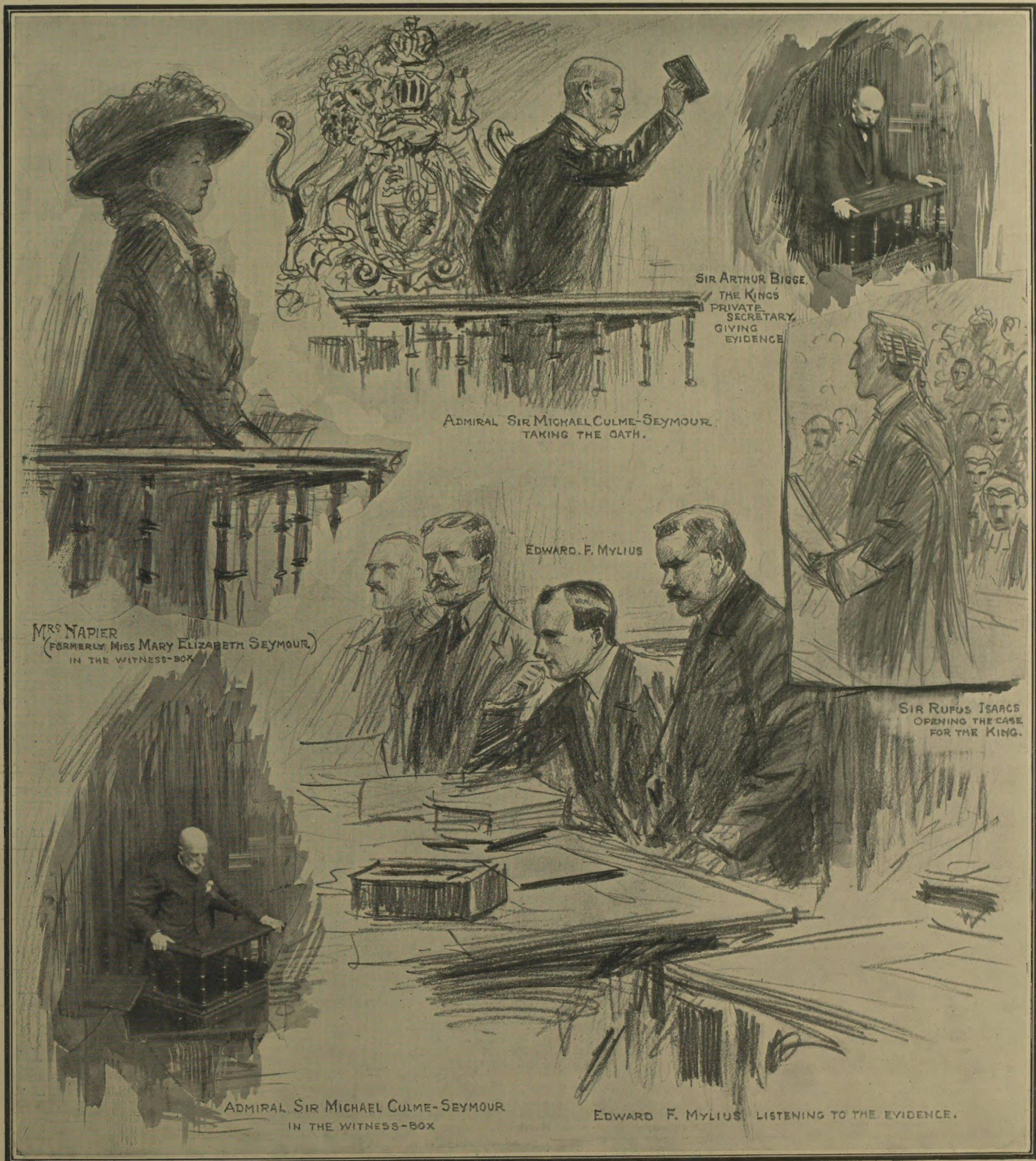
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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DEFENDING THE KING'S HONOUR AGAINST AN INFAMOUS SUGGESTION: HIS MAJESTY'S LIBEL ACTION AGAINST EDWARD F. MYLIUS—SKETCHES IN COURT.

On Wednesday last the case of The King versus E. F. Mylius was heard, in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, before Lord Alverstone. The defendant was accused of publishing libels concerning the King, stating that, in 1890, three years before he was married to the Queen, and when he was not Heir to the Throne, his Majesty had contracted a morganatic marriage, at Malta, with the daughter of an Admiral in the British Navy. The prosecution produced complete evidence to disprove the assertion, and called, among other witnesses, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, father of the lady whose name had been coupled with that of the King, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour's only surviving daughter, Mrs. Napier, and the Admiral's sons. It was also shown, amongst other things, that the King was not in Malta between 1888 and 1901. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all counts, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment—the maximum penalty—the judge remarking that the sentence was "wholly inadequate to the offence." This has given the death-blow to a suggestion as infamous as it was absurd.

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A CYPRIAN MOUNT OLYMPUS.

By DR. MAX OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, Ph.D.

(See Illustrations.)

SINCE contributing to a newspaper my article on
"The Discovery of the Site of the Incense Altar
of Aphrodite Mentioned by Homer," I have (in October
last) visited, from Kouklia (Palaepaphos), the very impor-
tant ruins at the Rantidi forest, excavated during the
previous month, on behalf of the Royal Prussian Academy
of Sciences in Berlin. As a result of this examination,
and of my discovery of the Zeus inscription at Rantidi
on Aug. 22, 1910, which was published, at my sugges-
tion, by Professor Meister (the compiler of the "Corpus
Inscriptionum Cypriacarum") in the *Times* at the end
of November, we must extend our ideas of this primeval
"Altar Hill of Aphrodite," and regard it as a not less
ancient "Mount of Divinities," a place of worship of
many different gods and goddesses.

Meister's decipherments of inscriptions have settled
the following point definitely. On the hill "existed an
entirely ancient incense altar," on which "were burned
at all times the gifts of honour destined for incense
purposes." Meister attributes it to Aphrodite Paphia,
and compares it "with the Homeric altar, celebrated
since the most remote times." Four inscribed incense
altar-basins, moreover, were found, two of which are
dedicated to Aphrodite, one to Apollo, and one to the
"god Philos." A large stone sill is inscribed, like the
incense altar for the gifts of honour, on two sides. The
inscription runs: "I am consecrated to Zeus."

The ground-plan sketch (reproduced among the
Illustrations) does not claim to be exact; but it gives
a good idea of the ruins, which consist chiefly of founda-
tion walls. It shows only the three most important
remains of ruins, which were laid bare about 227 feet
from the top of the hill on the western slope. The
principal ruin, nearly 100 feet long and about 20 to 23 feet
wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about seven rooms,
is built round a holy-water basin cut out of the surface rock,
in which during the rainy season rain-water gathers.

A little more westwards, and a little further down the
hill, lies another primitive ruin, consisting of a large
hall-like, one-chambered room with stone seats inside,
which served most likely for meetings and festivals of
the ancient people. There is annexed to the principal
water-basin sanctuary, on the north side, a five-
chambered establishment cut into the rock, with an
altar for burnt sacrifices and an incense altar-place.
The three larger rooms are open above, therefore un-
roofed, and at the floor-level was discovered a layer of
ashes, of about a hand's depth, closely pressed together
in the course of ages by the overlaying earth. The
two smaller-roofed chambers were cut entirely into the
rock, the innermost with a bed-like resting-place.

The largest quantity of the inscriptions (about 138)
found at these prospective diggings was discovered at
and around these three remains just described. Most of
them were on the western side of the holy-water basin
sanctuary in a kind of inscription wall, each third
stone being inscribed. I expect that Meister, by de-
ciphering these inscriptions, as well as all those placed
round the holy-water basin, will discover proofs of the
existence of an extensive oracle worship. We know
from the ancient writers that this old custom of
"giving oracles" was exercised near the shrine of the
Paphian Aphrodite, and in regard to Zeus Epikoinios it
has been proved by Professor Meister's decipherment of
the syllabic inscriptions written on an "ostrakon," or
tile, now amongst the treasures of the British Museum.

The square, or oblong, rock-cut chamber, from which
six of the seven Rantidi inscriptions published by Pro-
fessor Meister have been taken, lies outside our ground-
plan sketch, higher up the hill, about sixty-five feet from
the top, on which rude walls, in the shape of a horseshoe,
have also been unearthed.

The first small prospecting excavations, with only a
few labourers, have already, in a single month, far sur-
passed my expectations. The forms of worship which
were practised on this hill were originally and exclu-
sively "aniconic"—that is, without any images. But
later on, image-worship was, in a certain way, also
introduced. There have been found during the investi-
gations over twelve hundred pieces or parts of images,
numbering each fragment separately. But amongst the
whole number there are only a few well-preserved heads
and smaller statuettes, nearly all of clay. This is the
best proof that there has not yet been found on the whole
hill one of these imagery sanctuaries, which, during
sixteen years of labour, I have proved to be character-
istic of the island. But most likely, in laying bare
the whole hill systematically in further extensive exca-
vations, the results will not change this observation.
In a single one of these rooms of imagery gifts in
these many typical Cyprian sanctuaries, hundreds of
entire statues and statuettes, from colossal size down
to the smallest dimensions, are always found, without
exception, sculptured, modelled, or moulded out of stone,
marble, clay, or bronze. And thousands of fragments
occur in one spot, reckoning each fragment a piece,
as the Government's and Museum's Overseer did at
Rantidi. But northward and below the hill, close to
the other side of the carriage road, such an image
sanctuary waits to be unearthed by the fortunate hand
of the excavator.

If the decipherment of six hieratic inscriptions has
already proved the worship of four divinities, and the
incense worship, it is absolutely certain that further
decipherments of the inscriptions, numbering about
140 (there were discovered in all about 150 at Rantidi),
must bring to our knowledge a whole series of other
Greek religious cults, habits, and institutions, as well as
the names of Paphian High Priests and Kings.

Further systematic excavations on a large scale will
doubtless bring to light at the Rantidi forest hundreds
more inscriptions, so that these Rantidi inscriptions may
overpass in number, and in the importance of the texts,
all the syllabic Greek Cyprian inscriptions which have
been accumulated up to date in collections and museums
throughout the world. While all these syllabic in-
scriptions hitherto known to us are written on small

stones and small tablets of stone, marble, bronze,
or clay, or on gems and coins, these archaic Rantidi
inscriptions are chiselled on large blocks of stone.

Until my discovery of this Mount of Divinities at
Rantidi, the dwelling-place of the Greek divinities
existed only as a fantasy of the poets. The Greek
tragedian Euripides, living in the fifth century B.C.,
has, however, mentioned in Cyprus, close to Paphos,
an "Olympus," with a sanctuary of Aphrodite. Perhaps
further readings of the Rantidi inscriptions may con-
firm the exactness of this classical authority.

PARLIAMENT.

FOR the election of the Speaker of the House of
Commons on Tuesday there was not so great an
attendance as usual, the function lacking novelty on
account of its frequent repetition in recent years. This
was the fourth time within five or six years that Mr.
James William Lowther, who was first chosen near the
close of the last Unionist Parliament, was led to the
chair. His election was proposed by a Liberal, Mr.
Eugene Wason, who, as Mr. Lowther playfully re-
marked, is one of the "weightiest" members; and was
seconded by a Conservative, Lord Claud Hamilton,
who first addressed the House forty-five years ago, but
who does not look a veteran. The gracefulness of
the ceremony was marred by the interposition of Mr.
Ginnell, an independent Irish member, who, when the
chair was unoccupied and nobody could call him to
order, made an elaborate and bitter attack on Mr.
Lowther, charging him with partiality and unfairness.
This attack was resented by members in all quarters of
the House; and Mr. John Redmond, who does not
usually intervene on such an occasion, dissociated his
party from it, and said they could absolutely trust Mr.
Lowther's impartiality and justice. The Speaker-elect
made a dignified reply, and on taking the chair, amid
the cordial cheers of both sides, was warmly con-
gratulated by the Prime Minister, and by Mr. Akers-
Douglas on behalf of the Opposition. At the same
time Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the late Sir Charles
Dilke and Mr. S. H. Butcher.

THE DECLINE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

MANY patriotic Frenchmen, jealous of their country's
position among the great Powers, have for some
time past regarded with feelings of alarm the fact that
the navy of France has declined in proportion to those
of other nations. In connection with this subject, we
give on another page Illustrations of France's latest
battle-ship, the *Jean Bart*, and the vessels of the French
Mediterranean Squadron, with some particulars as to
the recent statistics of French naval shipbuilding pro-
grammes. On the "Science" page also will be found
diagrams in further illustration of the subject. It should
be added to the information given on those two pages that
a new programme for the reorganisation of the French
fleet has just been drawn up by the Minister of Marine,
Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère. The *Jean Bart* belongs to
the present programme, which provides only for the years
1910 to 1913. The new programme of Admiral Boué de
Lapeyrère involves an additional expenditure of £1,600,000
per annum up to the year 1919, and provides for seven
new *Dreadnoughts* to be ready for sea by January 1915.
These new battle-ships are, according to the Admiral's
programme, to be of 23,500 tons register, as opposed to
the 14,500 tons of those in last year's programme, and
the cost is to be about £2,440,000, as against £1,640,000.
The dimensions and guns of the new vessels would, of
course, also be increased in a proportionate degree.
The ships would be 541 feet long, with a maximum width
of 88 feet. They would carry twelve 12-in. guns and
twenty-two 5½-in. guns. Their horse-power would be
13,100, and the total crew 941. The new programme,
which, it is said, seems certain to be adopted, will
involve a redistribution of the French naval forces, and
also the construction of new docks. The latter part of
the work would be undertaken simultaneously at all the
great French naval ports, namely, Brest, Cherbourg,
Toulon, Rochefort, Bizerta, and Lorient.

In connection with the diagrammatic map of the
British Isles in our Issue of Jan. 28, showing the dis-
tribution of rainfall over the country, it should have been
mentioned that the materials for the Illustration, which
was based, by permission, on a diagram that appeared
in the *Times*, were originally supplied by the British
Rainfall Organisation. The headquarters of this unique
institution, which performs such useful and interesting
work, are at 62, Camden Square, N.W., and the Director
is Dr. Hugh Robert Mill. He is always glad to receive
information from observers of rainfall, and will send
on application full particulars of the rules for making
such observations.

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When Bird "Eats" Bird: Eagles to Catch Eagles.



WITH DECOY-BIRDS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS CARRIED ON PERCHES: CHINESE SETTING OUT WITH THEIR TAME EAGLES.

Every year, following ancient custom, the Chinese of Chang-toung set out to Mongolia, about the ninth moon, in search of eagles. They march in procession, carrying on their shoulders long poles, from which their personal belongings hang, and on which tame eagles, to be used as decoys, perch. When the spot chosen for the trapping has been reached, large nets are set on the ground. On these are spread little dried fish called Ken-yu, and in the centre of each is placed one of the decoy-birds. This begins to eat the fish, and so attracts wild eagles, who follow its example; then the men stationed there for the purpose close the net.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY LARINE.]

Saving Dibai from Being Razed to the Ground: Weapons Surrendered to the British.



THE ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE PERSIAN GULF: RIFLES GIVEN UP TO THE "FOX."

The correspondent who supplied us with this photograph writes: "When news of the disaster to the British naval force at Dibai, on December 24 last, reached the blockading squadron, war-ships were hurried up the Gulf. The Sheikh of Dibai was summoned on board the flag-ship, and given forty-eight hours to comply with the following terms: Payment of a fine of 50,000 rupees, surrender of 400 modern rifles, and agreement to the establishment at Dibai of a Consulate with suitable ground, post office, and wireless station. Failing compliance, Dibai was to be razed to the ground. The Sheikh eventually gave in, and H.M.S. 'Fox' was left behind to collect the money and rifles." It will be recalled that the force landed at Dibai from the "Hyacinth" came into conflict with the natives, and lost four men killed and several wounded.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY G.P.U.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IS it not time that we Western people protested against being perpetually browbeaten with the high morality of the Orient—especially of Japan? I remember a curious occasion some years ago when certain able journalists on a Socialist paper in Fleet Street suddenly burst into a blazing excitement about King Asoka. Their relations with this Prince could not be called intimate; in point of fact, he died some thousands of years ago somewhere in the middle of Asia. But it seemed that in him we had lost our only reliable moral guide. Religion was a failure, and human life, on the whole, a tragedy; but King Asoka was all right. He was faultlessly just, infinitely merciful, the mirror of the virtues, the prop of the poor. Outsiders were naturally interested in the sources of this revelation. And after some discussion it was discovered and mildly pointed out that this description of the King's virtues is only found on a few of the King's own official inscriptions. Old Asoka may have been a very nice man, but we have only his own word for it that he was so nice as all that. And even in the benighted West it might not be impossible to find monarchs who were very just and mighty according to their own proclamations; and Courts that were quite exemplary in the "Court Circular." It had never struck these simple Asokites in Fleet Street that the pompous enunciation of ideals probably meant no more in Bengal than in Birmingham, in the ancient East than in the modern West. It is as if a Hindoo should say that under the sublime French monarchy every King had to be a good Christian; for he was called on coins and parchments "the most Christian King." It is as if an Arab said that honour was so high and sensitive among English M.P.'s that they constantly called each other, with a burst of admiration, "The Honourable Member for Tooting." It could hardly be more absurd if the Japanese declared that an English Duke must have an elegant figure, for they had seen an allusion to "His Grace." And yet it is with just this comic solemnity that we are asked to accept the moral pretensions of the East to-day, and especially the moral pretensions of Japan. My eye has just fallen upon two newspaper paragraphs, each of which exclaimed mournfully what a pity it was that we had not the high conception of chivalric devotion which the Japanese call "Bushido," or some such name. As if we had no chivalrous principles in Europe! And as if they had no unchivalrous practices in the Far East! If we see no beauty in Excalibur, are we likely to take more seriously the two swords of some outlandish Daimio? If we are truly dumb after the death of Roland, are we likely to shout with enthusiasm at the sight of a Hara-kiri?

Here is, perhaps, the queerest case of all. Many of these Orientalists have lately been filled with horror at finding that Young Turks still propose to be Turkish, and that advanced Japan is still unaccountably Japanese. Dr. Parker damned Abdul Hamid. These modern humanitarians cannot understand any people wishing to get rid of Abdul Hamid without also wishing to become exactly like Dr. Parker. In the same way they are horrified that the Japanese Government has very abruptly condemned some criminals said to be conspiring against the sacred person of the Mikado. It never seems to occur to them that you

can take off a Turk's turban without taking off his head; and that, under a Brixton bowler, the head would go on thinking the same thoughts. It never seems to strike them that the man of the Far East still has a yellow skin, even when you have also given him a yellow Press. But the most astounding version of the thing I found in the following paragraph, the opening paragraph of an article on the Japanese condemnations in an influential weekly paper—

"Japan has followed Western ways in a great many respects, but it is saddening to learn that she is adopting the most reprehensible methods of Russia and Spain in dealing with men and women who have the

Angelo or Italian painting, if they had imitated Rousseau and the French Revolution—then I, as a European, should have felt at least flattered. But the Japanese have only imitated the worst things of our worst period: the inhuman commercialism of Birmingham; the inhuman militarism of Berlin. I feel as if I had looked in a mirror and seen a monkey. Or, if this metaphor be counted uncharitable, I feel just as some coarse but kindly man might feel if a little brother began to imitate only his vices. I say this to show how easily I embrace the idea that Japan might borrow from us bad things as well as good; and then I turn with astonishment—nay, consternation—to the paragraph I have quoted. Japan (it seems) has borrowed from Russia and Spain the reprehensible habit of executing people without adequate trial. Trial by jury, with complete reports in the newspapers next day, was the common practice all over the Far East until the dreadful example of Spain somehow crept across two continents and destroyed it. Such a thing as autocratic execution was unknown in the East. Such a notion as that of despotism had never occurred to the Japanese. Up to that last lost moment when they heard of Russia, County Councils had been buzzing in every town, republics established in every island of the East. Before the European came, polling-booths were at the end of every street and ballot-boxes rattled over all Asia. But, alas, they heard of Spain. They heard that in Spain the trials of rebels in arms had occasionally been conducted in secret; and this was enough to destroy the long and famous tradition of free democracy in the Far East.

Now I do think that, compared with this amazing bosh, Gilbert's "Mikado," with his punishment "lingering, with boiling oil in it," might be called a good, solid, sensible picture of Japan. Eastern despotism has many advantages; and I do not doubt that many of its decisions were not "lingering," but as rough and rapid as they were just. But to what mental state have people come if they cannot see that Europe has been, upon the whole, the home of democracy, and Asia, upon the whole, the home of despotism? Really, Japan is not so barren of resource as this writer supposes. The Far East really has no need to go to Russia for autocracy, or to Spain for torture. It has done very artistic things in that way itself. And if Spain and Russia have indeed terrorised and tortured, it is much more historically likely that they got it from Asia than that Asia ever had the slightest need to borrow it from them.

The plain facts, of course, are perfectly simple. Japan has borrowed our guns and telephones, but she has not borrowed our morality; and, morally speaking, I really do not see why she should. Under all Japan's elaborate armour-plating she is still the same strange, heathen, sinister, and heroic thing: she has still the two deep Oriental habits, prostration before despotism and ferocity of punishment. She still thinks, in the Eastern style, that a king is infinitely sublime: the brother of the sun and moon. She still thinks, in the Eastern style, that a criminal is infinitely punishable; "something with boiling oil in it." Why on earth should Japan abandon the adoration of the Mikado and the destruction of his enemies, merely because a scientific apparatus has made the Mikado more victorious and the destruction of his enemies more easy?

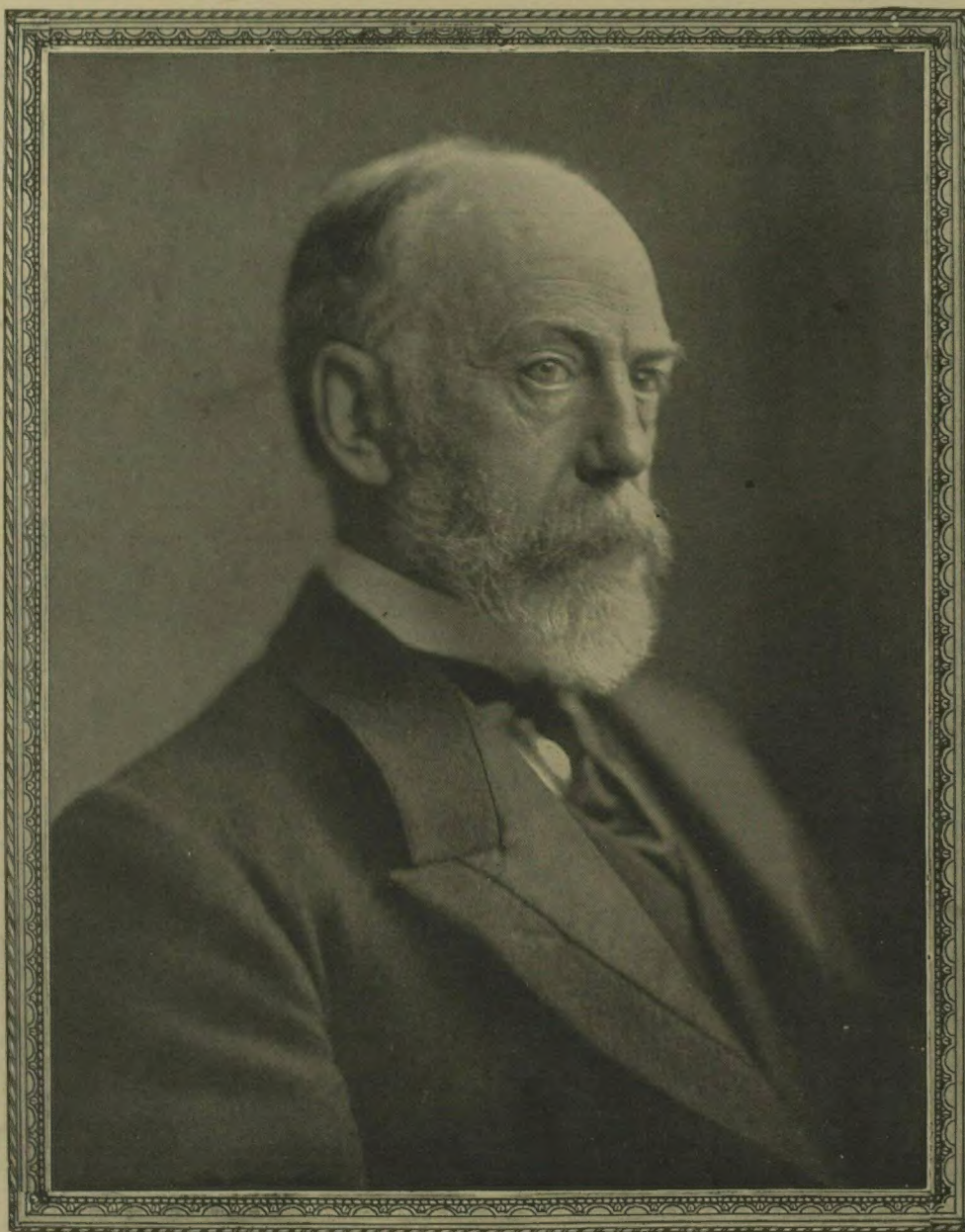


Photo. H. Walter Barnett.

ALMOST THE LAST OF THE VICTORIAN GIANTS: THE LATE SIR CHARLES DILKE. THE GREAT LIBERAL IMPERIALIST.

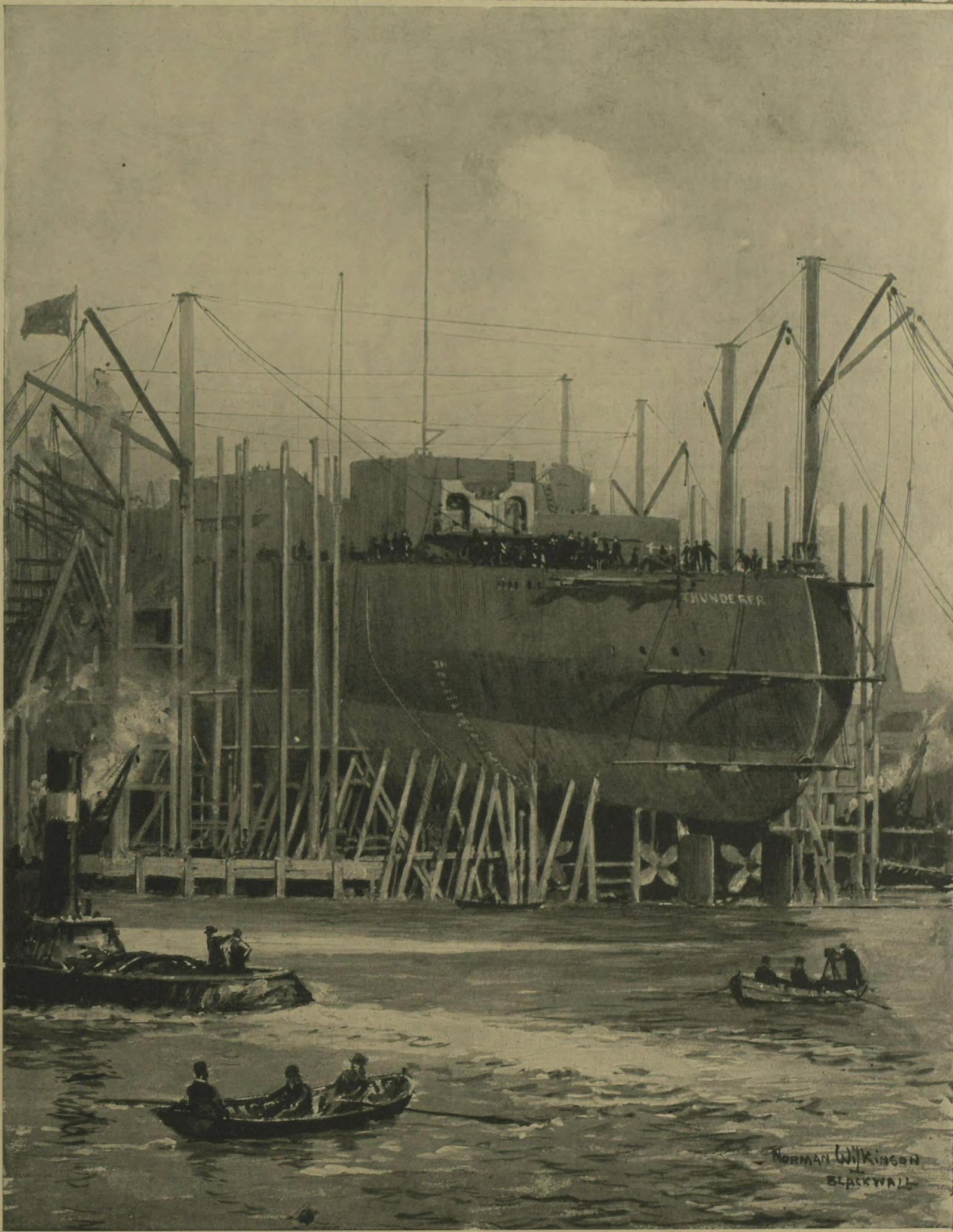
Sir Charles Dilke was born in 1843. In 1867, after making a tour of the world, he published "Greater Britain," the great success of which led to his election as M.P. for Chelsea. He was re-elected in 1874. Meantime, he had succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, and as sole proprietor of the "Athenæum." In 1872 he married Miss Katherine Sheil, who died two years later, leaving the son who now succeeds. In 1880 he became Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, in 1882 President of the Local Government Board, and in 1884 he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, on which sat King Edward (as Prince of Wales), the late Lord Salisbury, and Cardinal Manning. In 1885 his name was associated with a divorce case, and this fact sadly marred his career. In 1892 he returned to Parliament as Member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, which he represented till his death. Although holding no official position, Sir Charles Dilke was nevertheless a power in the House, especially on questions of foreign policy. He wrote a number of works on political questions, including "Imperial Defence," with Professor Spenser Wilkinson. It was through Sir Charles Dilke that the Municipal Franchise was first conferred on women. His grandfather was a well-known man of letters in his day, and a friend of Keats. Sir Charles possessed a most interesting collection of Keats relics.

intelligence to be ahead of their time and have the courage to avow their opinions."

This really strikes me as colossal. I quite agree that Japan has imitated many Western things; I also think that Japan has mostly imitated the worst Western things. That is the cause of my very defective sympathy with Japan. If the Japanese had imitated Dante or mediæval architecture; if they had imitated Michael

THE LAUNCH OF LONDON'S SUPER-DREADNOUGHT: THE "THUNDERER."

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



A Power of the Future.

THE GOOD SHIP BOUNTIFUL OF THE EAST END: THE "THUNDERER" READY TO TAKE THE WATER.

The "Thunderer," super-Dreadnought and sister-ship to the "Orion," the "Monarch," and the "Conqueror," was launched from the shipyard of the Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Company on Wednesday. Her keel was laid on April 13 of last year, and her progress has been extremely rapid. By the date of the launch the enormous weight of about 9600 tons was resting on the blocks. 280 tons of this represented the cradle and launching-gear. The ship had to slide a distance of about 500 feet down an incline of one in sixteen before reaching the water. As was pointed out the other day, the "Thunderer" has been to many people in the East End "no' dread engine of war, but the good ship Bountiful, whose making has brought an almost forgotten prosperity to this valley of desolation." About three thousand men have been at work upon the vessel, and some £6000 per week has been paid in wages during her construction. When ready for sea she will have cost two million pounds.



Photo. H. Walter Barnett.
SIR CHARLES DILKE, Bt.,
Who Succeeds his late Father as
Third Baronet.

Personal Notes.

At the present juncture in Canadian progress, and in the general development of Imperial union, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada is of the happiest augury. At many other times—more especially during his recent visit to South Africa—he has shown his aptitude for statesmanship and his great power of winning the goodwill of a whole nation by the charm of his personality. Moreover, the glamour of royalty



Photo. Lattie Charles.
LADY VIOLET CHARTERIS,
Formerly Lady Violet Manners—Married on
Wednesday to the Hon. Hugo Charteris.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Hugo Charteris and Lady Violet Manners on Wednesday. By the latter wedding the families of the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Wemyss were linked together, the bridegroom being the eldest son of Lord Elcho, eldest son and heir of Lord Wemyss, and the bride the

was married Mr. Lockwood Kipling was appointed architectural sculptor at the Bombay School of Art. Mr. Rudyard Kipling was born on Dec. 30, 1865, in a house in the compound where the school now stands. In 1875 Mr. Lockwood Kipling was appointed Principal of the newly created Mayo School of Art, and Curator of the Central Museum at Lahore. His book, "Beast and Man in India," is well known, and he illustrated "Kim" and others of his son's books.



Photo. Lafayette.
MR. FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND, M.P.,
Who has been Appointed Financial Secretary
to the War Office.

which he will carry into Canada will be a factor of the utmost value in confirming and strengthening loyal sentiment in the Dominion, where the news of his appointment has already aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The Duke will take over the reins of office from Earl Grey in September, and will hold the appointment in the first place for two years, subject to possible extension. The third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Connaught was born at Buckingham Palace in 1850. On leaving Woolwich Academy in 1868 he entered the Royal Engineers, and subsequently transferred to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and, later, to the Rifle Brigade, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief. As a subaltern, he served in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1870. He was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn in 1874. Five years later he married Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he com-

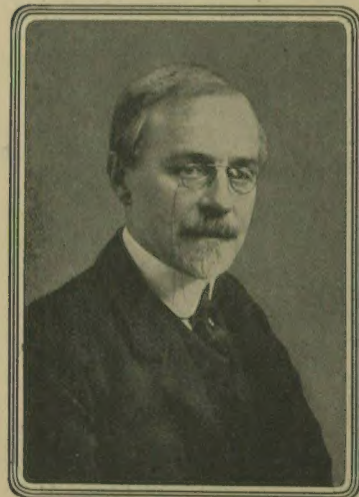


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. ERNEST NEWTON,
The Distinguished Architect, who has been
Elected an A.R.A.

manded the Brigade of Guards at Tel-el-Kebir. From 1886 to 1890 he commanded the troops in Bombay, and he has since held the Portsmouth and Aldershot commands, and that of the Forces in Ireland. In 1904 he became the first Inspector-General of the Forces, and in 1908 he was appointed to the Mediterranean command, which, it will be remembered, he resigned. It was a great disappointment to him that he was not permitted to share the risks of the Boer War. His patriotism was strikingly shown by his refusal of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, in order to retain his British nationality.

Mr. Ernest Newton's election as an Associate of the Royal Academy is perhaps significant of the increasing importance nowadays attached to the problems of domestic architecture.

He was for some years one of the chief assistants of Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., and he has designed and built a great number of houses, his work being highly appreciated in the profession.



Photo. Ellis.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
Who has been Appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
of Canada.

second of the famous Manners sisters, the beautiful and accomplished daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland. Lady Violet's husband, the Hon. Hugo Charteris, was born in 1884, and is a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Yeomanry.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's father, the late Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, was one of the pioneers of art education in India. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Kipling, a Wesleyan minister, and was born at Pickering in 1837. In 1865 he married a daughter of the eminent Wesleyan divine, the late Rev. George Mac-

burgh. He was elected an A.R.S.A. His first picture hung at the Royal Academy in London was "The Temple of Vesta," in 1865. Since 1870 he had exhibited—usually two landscapes—every year. In 1872 he married the daughter of Professor Menzies, of Edinburgh. His "June in the Austrian Tyrol" was bought by the Chantrey Bequest in 1892.

We have heard of the American who made a bid for the purchase of Westminster Abbey, and was "fired out by a minor Canon before he could say 'Dean Robinson!'" Soon he would have to say "Dean Ryle," for Dr. Armitage Robinson is being succeeded, as already recorded here, by Dr. Ryle, the Bishop of Winchester. His resignation has, in fact, been followed by something like a "general post" in the southern Sees. The Bishop of Southwark becomes Bishop of Winchester, and it has since been reported that the Bishop of Rochester is

Mr. John MacWhirter, whose pictures of High-

land, and occasionally of Swiss, mountain and lake scenery have been so familiar a feature at the Academy for many years, came of an old Ayrshire family, a member of which was among the "Ayrshire martyrs." He was born in 1839, his father being a paper-manufacturer at Edinburgh. He was only fourteen when he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Scottish Academy. He studied in the Art Schools at Edinburgh under Robert Scott Lauder, and in 1867

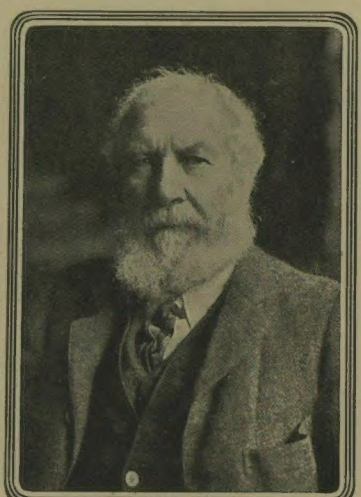


Photo. Haines.
THE LATE MR. J. MACWHIRTER, R.A.,
The Well-known Painter of Highland
Scenery and other Landscapes.

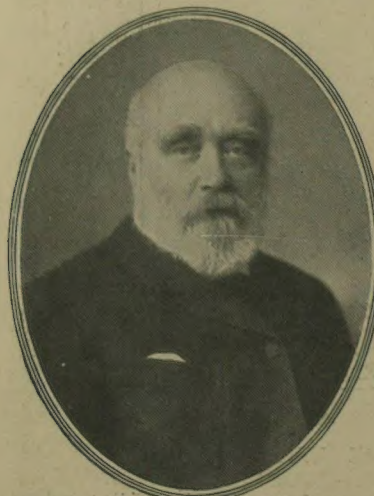


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. LOCKWOOD
KIPLING,
Father of Rudyard Kipling, and a Pioneer
of Art Education in India.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE RIGHT REV. H. L. PAGET, D.D.,
Bishop of Stepney—who, it is said, will
become Bishop of Rochester.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. F. H. DENT,
The New Manager of the South-Eastern
and Chatham Railway.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE RIGHT REV. J. R. HARMER, D.D.,
Bishop of Rochester—who, it is said, will
become Bishop of Southwark.

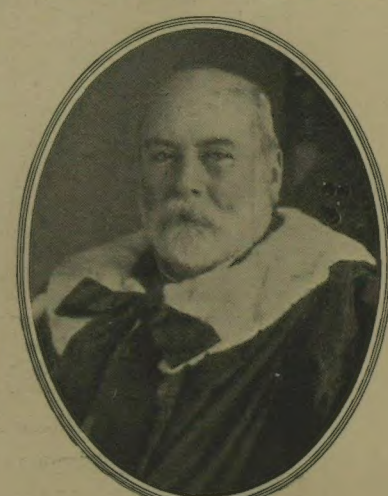


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE LORD WINTERSTOKE,
Head of the Firm of W. D. and H. O.
Wills, and Chairman of the Imperial
Tobacco Company.

Several interesting marriages have taken place this week, including that of Lord Worsley and the Hon. Alexandra Vivian, on Tuesday, and that of the Hon.

donald, two of whose daughters married Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Sir Edward Poynter. Mrs. Kipling, the novelist's mother, died last year. In the year that he

to be translated to Southwark, and the Bishop of Stepney to Rochester. Dr. Harmer was appointed to Rochester in 1905. After being captain of the school at

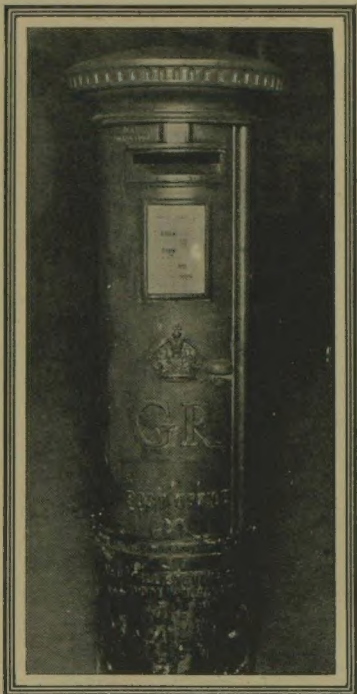


Photo. Sport and General.
HIS MAJESTY'S CYPHER AND HIS MAJESTY'S MAIL: THE FIRST GEORGE V. PILLAR-BOX TO BE ERECTED IN LONDON.

This, the first pillar-box to bear the "G.R." of King George V., has been erected in Cowper Road, Hanwell. It has created much interest in the neighbourhood.

founders of the famous tobacco firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, of Bristol. He was educated at Mill Hill School. His father's death in a street accident at Snow Hill, which led to the building of Holborn Viaduct, made him manager of the firm while yet a young man, and he became one of the foremost business men not only in the West of England but in the whole country. He was the principal founder of the Imperial Tobacco Company, established about eight years ago to counteract a threatened American tobacco invasion. He was also a director of the Great Western Railway. Lord Winterstoke was a kindly and popular employer, a generous philanthropist, and a great benefactor, in particular, to Bristol. Among other things, he built the Art Gallery there at a cost of £40,000, and gave £35,000 to Bristol University, £12,000 for the rebuilding of Blagdon Church, and, only the other day, £5,000 to the Bristol Hospital. He was M.P. for Coventry from 1880 to 1886, and for East Bristol from 1895 to 1900. He was made a Baronet in 1893, and a Peer in 1906. He leaves no heir to the title.

Several changes have taken place recently in the management of the great railways. Another has now to be recorded owing to the retirement of Mr. Vincent

Eton, he was a distinguished Cambridge Classic, and became a Fellow of King's and of Corpus. He was at one time Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham, and for ten years (1895-1905) he was Bishop of Adelaide. Dr. Paget was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Stepney in 1909. He is a son of the eminent surgeon, Sir James Paget, and was educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford. He was for some years curate-in-charge of the Christ Church Mission in Poplar, and he has since been Vicar of St. Pancras for nine years, Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, Select Preacher at Oxford, and Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich.

Lord Winterstoke was the only son of the late Mr. W. D. Wills, one of the

Hill, General Manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham line since 1900. Mr. Hill, who is joining the Board of the South-Eastern, is to be succeeded as General Manager by Mr. F. H. Dent, the present Goods Manager and Assistant General Manager. Mr. Dent was previously with the London and North Western.



Photo. Ling.
THE MAKING OF THE DOMINION'S WAR-FLEET: A RECRUITING-POSTER FOR THE CANADIAN NAVY.

The Dominion authorities have just issued recruiting-posters for the Canadian Navy. The one illustrated measures fourteen feet by nine. They have also published an instructive illustrated booklet, "The Canadian Navy, and How to Join It."

All the three holders of the Dilke Baronetcy, curiously enough, have had exactly the same Christian names, the new Baronet being, like his father and

Protective Colouration in Fishes.

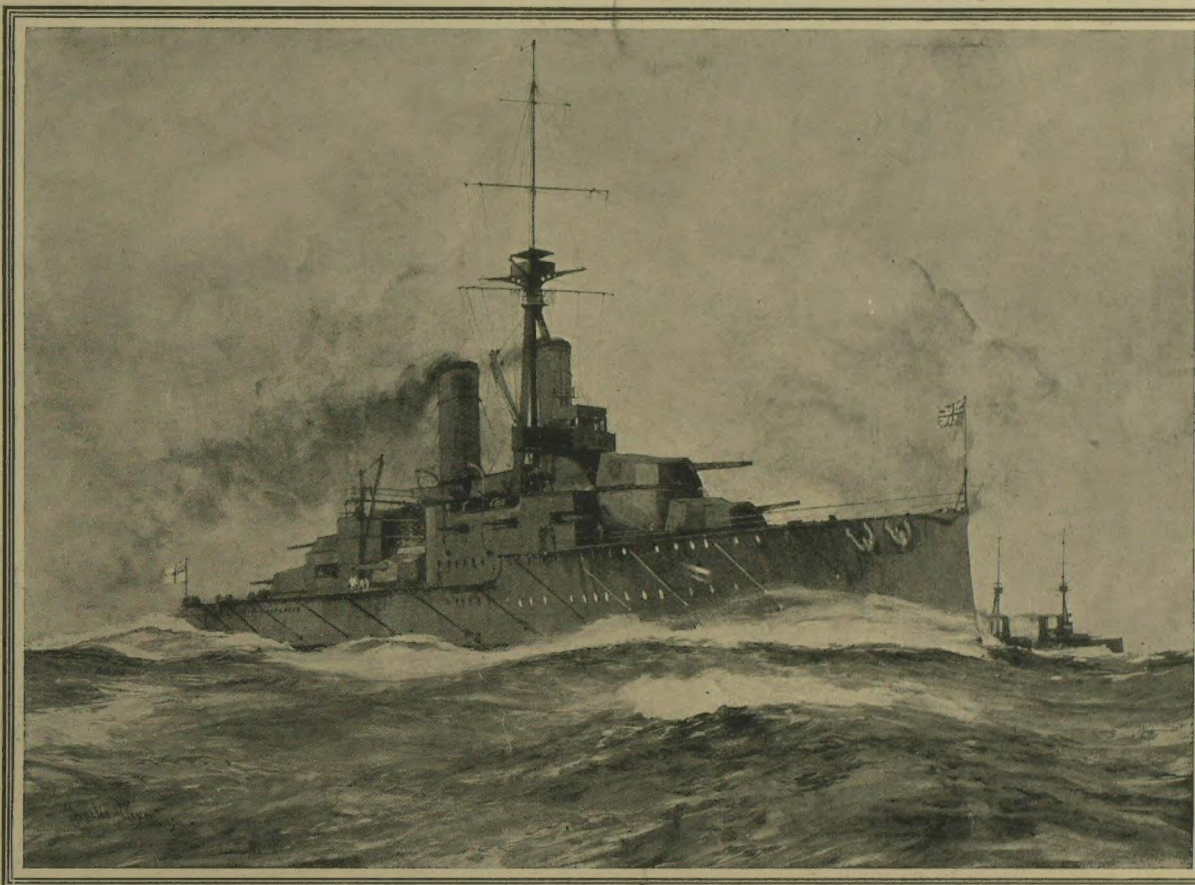
(See illustrations.) It is not generally appreciated that in no division of the animal kingdom are the colours so varied and brilliant as among fishes, and neither mammals, birds, nor insects so rapidly change their colour and markings as the inhabitants of the sea. The fishes of our own waters, like our birds, are of more or less sombre hue; but in the tropics, markedly among the Trigger and Coffer fishes, the wildest and most fantastic colours are to be met with, when brilliant carmines, blues, greens, and yellows are arranged in bands, blotches, spots, and stripes. The colour, the beautiful iridescence, and the white surfaces on the body of a fish are due to the presence in the skin of



LAI'D ON THE FLOOR OF WESTMINSTER HALL: THE MEMORIAL BRASS COMMEMORATING THE LYING-IN-STATE OF KING EDWARD VII. As we have noted, this memorial brass has been placed on the floor of Westminster Hall, where the body of King Edward VII. rested before it was taken to Windsor for interment.

pigment containing cells and certain light-reflecting bodies. Many fishes have the wonderful power of changing their colour with their surroundings and under emotion. On our "Science" page Dr. Andrew Wilson deals with the subject in further detail.

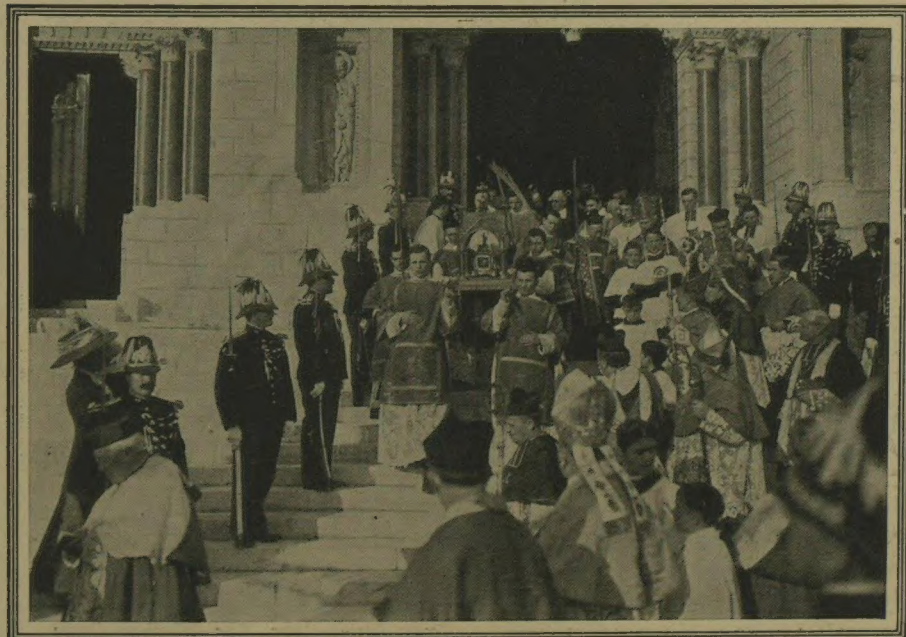
A French Royalist Pretender. In the interesting photograph given below are shown descendants of Naundorff, who claimed to be Louis XVII., at a memorial service to that ill-fated Prince in the church of St. Elisabeth of the Temple, in Paris. The figures seated in a row (reading from left to right) are M. Tourtelot and his wife, "Princess" Cornélie; "Prince" Louis Charles, "Prince" Charles, "Queen Madeleine" (née Cuillé), "the Dauphin" Charles Louis, and "King" Jean, claimant of the Crown. Naundorff, whose grandson he is, was the most credible of the nineteen people who claimed to be Louis XVII. It is said that he was smuggled into Holland (hence his Dutch name); that Napoleon satisfied himself as to his claim; and that a British Government recognised his sons, born at Camberwell, as French Princes. A Commission of the French Senate has recently, in response to a petition of Naundorff's descendants, decided that the French Republic must recognise them as being of French nationality. This is regarded as virtually an admission of their descent from Louis XVII.



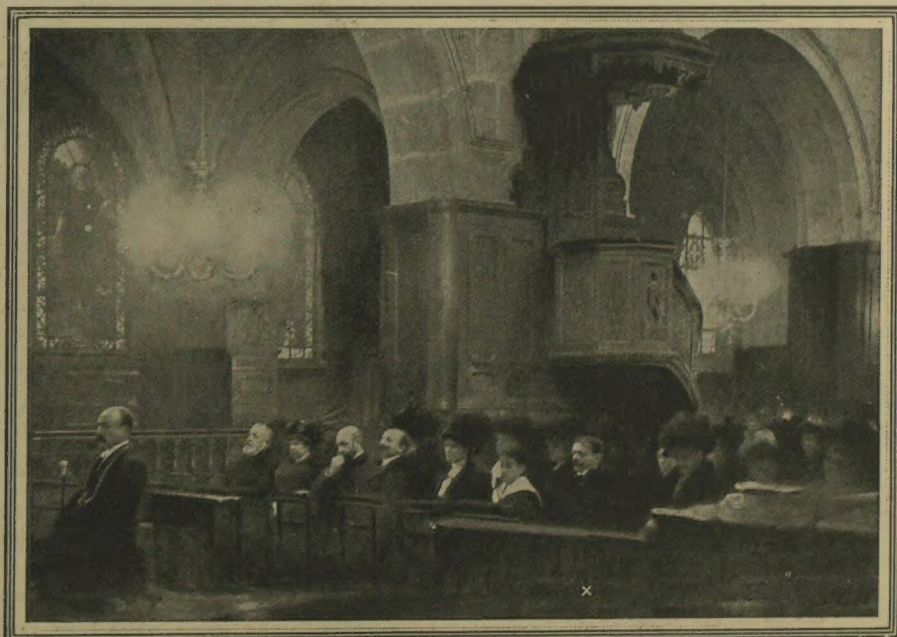
AS SHE WILL BE WHEN SHE HAS FORGOTTEN HER CRADLE: THE "THUNDERER" AS SHE WILL BE WHEN COMPLETE. The "Thunderer," our new super-Dreadnought and a sister-ship to the "Orion," "Monarch," and "Conqueror," was launched on Wednesday. Her keel was laid on April 13 of last year.—[DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON.]

grandfather, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. He was born in 1874, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1895. His mother was the late Sir Charles Dilke's first wife, only daughter of the late Captain A. G. Sheil. She lived only two years after her marriage.

recognised his sons, born at Camberwell, as French Princes. A Commission of the French Senate has recently, in response to a petition of Naundorff's descendants, decided that the French Republic must recognise them as being of French nationality. This is regarded as virtually an admission of their descent from Louis XVII.



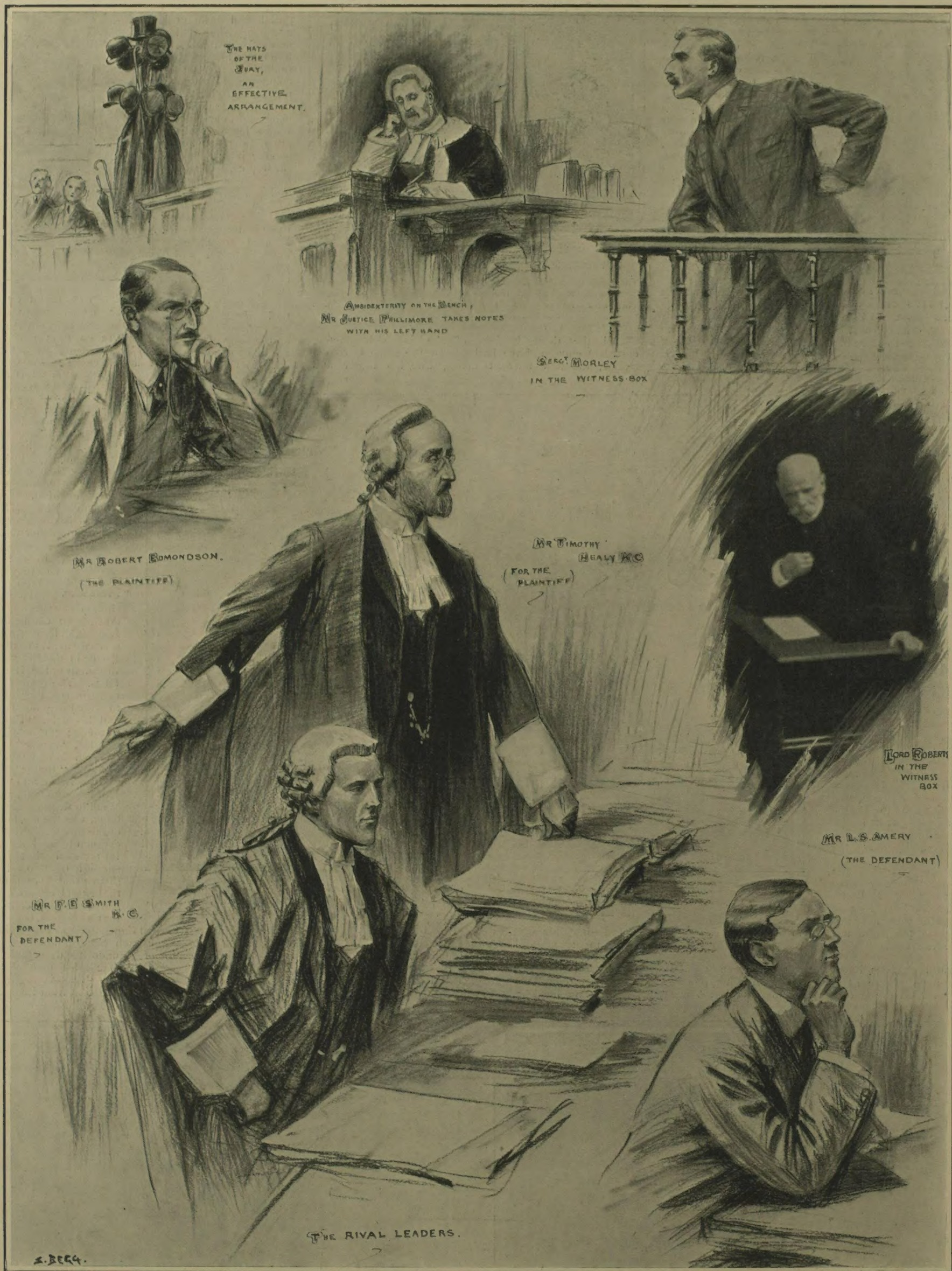
Barratt's Photo. Press Agency.
RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT MONTE CARLO: CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL OF THE PATRON-SAINT.



"THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF LOUIS XVI.": THE HEAD OF A FRENCH "ROYAL FAMILY" WHO IS TO BECOME A FRENCH CITIZEN.

THE SO-CALLED "COWARDICE" CASE: SKETCHES IN COURT.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG; PHOTOGRAPH OF LORD ROBERTS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



DURING THE HEARING OF THE EDMONDSON v. AMERY ACTION: PERSONALITIES PROMINENT DURING THE PROCEEDINGS.

In this case Mr. R. Edmondson, formerly a sergeant-major in the Imperial Yeomanry, sues the defendant, Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, to recover damages for an alleged libel in a letter written by the defendant and published in a Wolverhampton newspaper, which letter, the plaintiff contends, imputes to him cowardice during the South African War. The defendant admits that he wrote and published the words of which complaint is made, and pleads that, so far as they consisted of statements of fact, they were true in substance and in fact, and so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion they were fair comment upon matters of public interest.

FRANCE AGAINST ENGLAND AT RUGBY: THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

DRAWING BY F. GILLET; PHOTOGRAPHS BY W.G.P. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. ENGLAND TO THE FORE: A FRENCHMAN WELL TACKLED.

2. THE VISITORS: THE FRENCH TEAM, WHO WERE DEFEATED BY THIRTY-SEVEN POINTS TO NIL.

3. FRANCE TO THE FORE: LAMBERT FAIRLY COLLARED.

4. A BRILLIANT SINGLE-HANDED TRY: ADRIAN STOOP'S BEST PIECE OF WORK DURING THE MATCH.

The Rugby match at Twickenham, on Saturday of last week, between England and France, resulted in a decisive win for the former by thirty-seven points to nil. At no time, save at the very beginning of the game, did the French fifteen appear dangerous, but, in fairness, it must be pointed out that by some the opposing pack are regarded as the best that have ever represented England, while the French team had several of their best men not available, including their three best three-quarter backs, some of the forwards originally selected, and G. Combes, who has been described as the finest full-back France ever had.



PROFESSOR B. ROSING,

Of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute, who has invented an electrical apparatus by which events happening at a great distance can be instantly observed.

Photograph by C.N.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

KALEIDOSCOPIC FISHES.
(See Illustrations.)

A FEW weeks ago, I described on this page a marvellously illustrated volume on the colouration of animals regarded from a protective point of view. The subject is one which has always possessed a powerful attraction for zoologists, because of its relationship to the general theory of Evolution, and to the ideas which biologists have been led to formulate regarding the development of mimetic and allied states. The subject has again been called to mind by the perusal of an interesting article published in the *Century Magazine* for September last. This article on the "Chameleons of the Sea" comes from the pen of Mr. C. H. Townsend, who is Director of the New York Aquarium, an institution the counterpart of which, I regret to say, London cannot show, or apparently, from past experience, maintain. That many fishes can alter their hues to suit and match the character of their surroundings has, of course, long been known as a zoological fact. The common flounder, the sole, and other bottom-living fishes approximate so closely to the sand on which they lie, that the greatest possible difficulty is experienced in even seeing them; and their colour can be altered to suit the special tint, dark or light, of their environment. Anyone who has speared flounders knows that it is the slight movements of the fishes which alone serve as a guide to their locality on the sand.

Mr. Townsend's observations apply more especially to tropical fishes, whereof his aquarium possesses many interesting specimens. He experimented in the production of colour-changes by various methods, simulating the natural conditions under which the transformations occur. When the fishes are frightened, when food is thrown into the tanks, when the electric light is turned on and off, and by other methods the chameleon-like habits of the fishes are exhibited. These results naturally correspond with the idea that protection from enemies is at least one service which colour-changes discharge to their exhibitors. But Mr. Townsend found that the mere environment had its share in determining these changes. He tells us that, in part, they are dependent on the construction of the tanks, on the nature of the bottom, and whether white sand or gravel was used, and on the presence or absence of artificial rockwork. The more



varied the surroundings, he adds, the more changes fell to be recorded during a period of observation extending for a month. The colours are distinguished as "hiding" colours, and as "excitement," "distress," and "anger" tints. The last-named do not occur in a fish which has a tank all to itself. The illustrations given by Mr. Townsend were obtained photographically out-of-doors from portable tanks, and naturally indicate for the most part colours indicative of the hiding or frightened class. One coloured plate he gives in which the wonderful changes of hue exhibited by the "queer trigger fish" are beautifully depicted. His other illustrations, photographic reproductions, are, however, equally interesting.

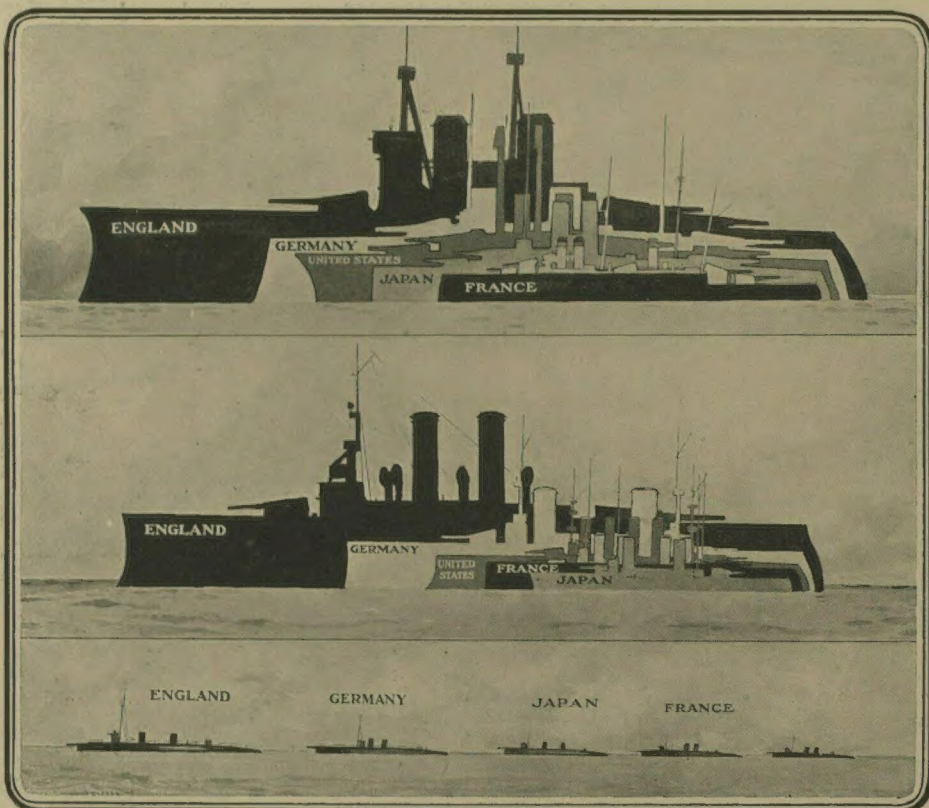
is creamy white below, dusky above, and having a median broad band from the breast-fin to the tail; and in a final stage it is mottled with white. This last condition is assumed when the fish is at rest among rockwork. Truly the proverbial chameleon must hide its diminished head before the more elaborate accomplishments of the fishes. The "red-mouthed grunt" in the middle of the tank is of a uniform pale golden yellow colour with silvery stripes. If alarmed, it assumes, at the bottom of the tank, a dark, mottled appearance, but the dark blotches disappear when the alarm ceases, while two longitudinal bands remain extending, one from the snout to the tail, and one curved upward from forehead to the soft back fin.

Who, at a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, successfully performed the novel experiment of solidifying oxygen by its own evaporation.

Photograph by La Fayette, Dublin.

Again, the "red parrot-fish" is a typical species in respect of the sudden changes in colour it exhibits. When swimming, the lower surface and lower fins are red. Then, at the same time, the sides and upper surface become dark brown. Certain scales remain pure white, giving the fish a spotted aspect, the head and back fin darken, and the tail grows crimson red, its pale bands turning to a pure white. In its palest state this fish is almost devoid of colour, has few markings, and resembles more a dead fish than a living one. The "blue tang" fish has two special changes—one a bright blue, the other a creamy white. The latter phase is assumed in its quiet moments, when it settles on the white-sand tank bottom. The least disturbance reproduces the blue colour. The "red grouper" is a perfect harlequin of a fish. The illustration shows two of its changes—one in its normal state (rich fawn colour), and another a red phase assumed for rest or concealment, or when it is frightened.

These colour-changes are effected by the alterations of colour-cells lying in the under-skin of the animal, cells which are under the control of the nervous system. The changes therefore reflect exactly the nervous state of the animal, though doubtless some are mechanically excited by mere reflex action, such as is represented by light or darkness or the colour of the surroundings. The common frog shows such colour-changes in a mild fashion, growing lighter-tinted in the light and darker in the shade. But the marvel of it all is the wondrous adjustment of a living body to its surroundings, and no less the harmony which results from the play of nervous orders dominating a complex mechanism.—ANDREW WILSON.

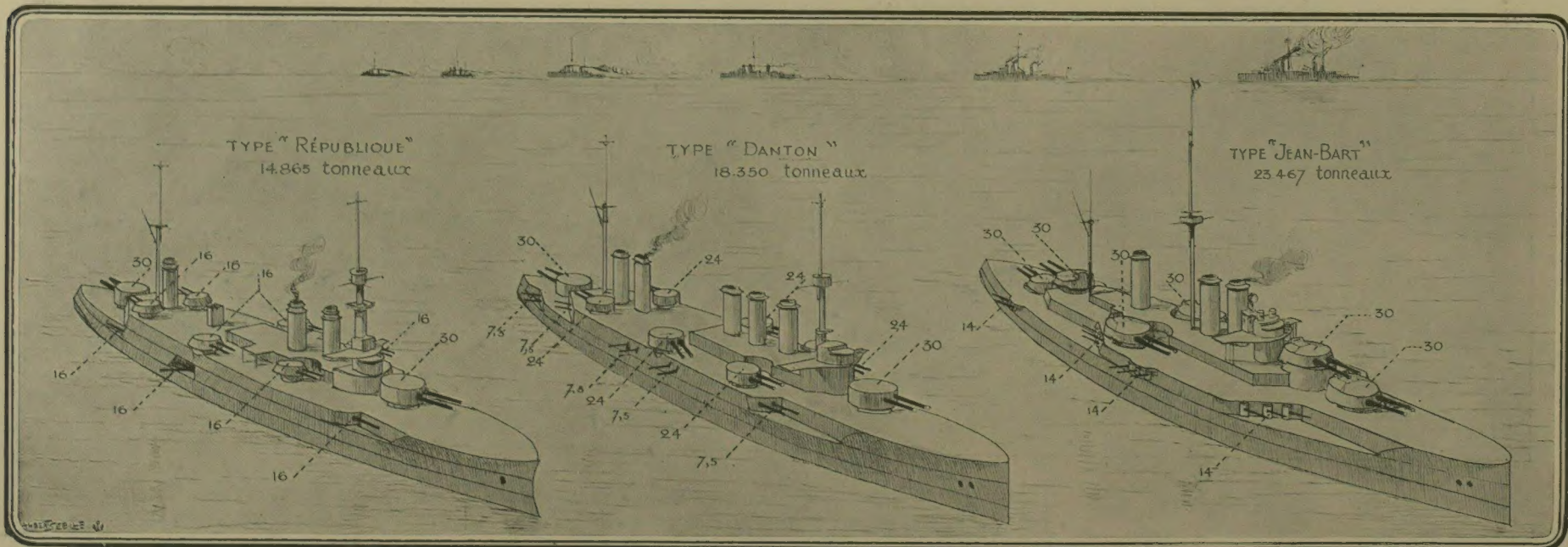


THE DECLINE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH NAVY: OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOUR'S WAR-VESSELS COMPARED WITH OURS AND THOSE OF OTHER POWERS.

Ten years or so ago France's war fleet was second amongst those of the world. It will be seen that now it ranks fifth for battle-ships, fourth for cruisers, and fourth for torpedo-boats. Consequently it is not surprising that there are those in France who advocate a much larger vote for naval purposes.

A very typical example is found in the "Nassau grouper" fish, a common West Indian species. In one of its phases this fish is uniformly dark; in another it is creamy white; in a third it is dark above, with white under-parts; in a fourth, the upper part is banded, the lower half creamy white; in a fifth, the dark colour is suffused with red; in a sixth, the body

colour of the surroundings. The common frog shows such colour-changes in a mild fashion, growing lighter-tinted in the light and darker in the shade. But the marvel of it all is the wondrous adjustment of a living body to its surroundings, and no less the harmony which results from the play of nervous orders dominating a complex mechanism.—ANDREW WILSON.



1900-1908: "REPUBLIQUE," "PATRIE," "JUSTICE," "VÉRITÉ," "LIBERTÉ," "DÉMOCRATIE"; Four 30-CENTIMETRE GUNS; EIGHTEEN 16-CENTIMETRE GUNS, OR TEN 19-CENTIMETRE GUNS. 1906-1911: "DANTON," "DIDEROT," "CONDORCET," "MIRABEAU," "VOLTAIRE," "VERGNAUD"; Four 30-CENTIMETRE GUNS, TWELVE 24-CENTIMETRE GUNS, TWENTY 75-MILLIMETRE GUNS. 1910-1913: "JEAN-BART," "COURBET"; TWELVE 30-CENTIMETRE GUNS, TWENTY-TWO 14-CENTIMETRE GUNS.

"DREADNOUGHTS" OF FRANCE: BATTLE-SHIPS OF THREE PROGRAMMES.

The diagrams illustrate three French programmes of naval construction. It will be noted that tonnage is increasing rapidly, as it is in the cases of the other war-vessels of the world. The "Dreadnought" displaces 17,900 tons; the improved "Dreadnoughts" displace 18,600 tons; the "St. Vincent" class, 19,250 tons; the "Neptune" class, 20,600 tons; the "Thunderer" displaces 22,680 tons.

FINNY KALEIDOSCOPES: FISHES THAT CHANGE COLOUR CHAMELEON - WISE.



WITH regard to photographs Nos. 6 and 7, it may be noted that, for the purposes of the experiment, the pike was placed in a shallow tank, painted white, with its head in a dark chamber. In this position the fish rested for two hours, with the greater part of its body in bright sunshine, and during the whole of that period its back remained as black as ink.—

—Its position was then reversed, so that its tail was in the dark chamber and its head in the light; within three minutes it had taken on a light colouration. No better illustration could be given of the manner in which light acts on the pigment cells. Articles dealing with the changes in colouration of fishes will be found opposite and elsewhere in this issue.

1. AFTER IT HAS BEEN DISTURBED: THE BLUE TANG WHEN IT IS BRIGHT BLUE.
2. IN ITS NORMAL, PLACID STATE: THE BLUE TANG WHEN IT IS OF A GHOSTLY WHITENESS.
3. DARK AFTER FRIGHT AND PALE DURING MILD EXCITEMENT: THE RED-MOUTHED GRUNT, AS IT IS AFTER DISTURBANCE AND WHEN A LITTLE FLURRIED.
4. AS IT IS WHEN PLAYING, OR FIGHTING, OR FRIGHTENED: THE RED PARROT-FISH WHEN IT IS DARK RED.

5. AS IT IS WHEN ALMOST COLOURLESS AND RESEMBLING A DEAD FISH: THE RED PARROT-FISH WHEN IT IS PALE.
6. THE EFFECT OF DARKNESS ON A PIKE: THE FISH DARK IN COLOUR WHEN ITS HEAD IS IN A HOLE, AND ITS EYES ARE THUS "BLINDFOLDED."
7. THE EFFECT OF LIGHT ON A PIKE: THE FISH LIGHT IN COLOUR WHEN IT IS IN THE LIGHT, AND SO IN A POSITION TO SEE.

8. A YOUNG PIKE AMONG RUSH STEMS, SHOWING ITS PROTECTIVE MARKING OF YELLOW BARS.
9. A YOUNG PIKE; ONE OF THE FISHES WHICH CHANGE THEIR COLOUR AND MARKINGS SEVERAL TIMES DURING THEIR LIVES.
10. AS IT IS WHEN IT GROWS AND MOVES INTO MID-STREAM, WHEN THE BARS HITHERTO PRESENT ON ITS BODY, WOULD BE TOO CONSPICUOUS: A PIKE WITH ITS BARS CHANGING INTO SPOTS.

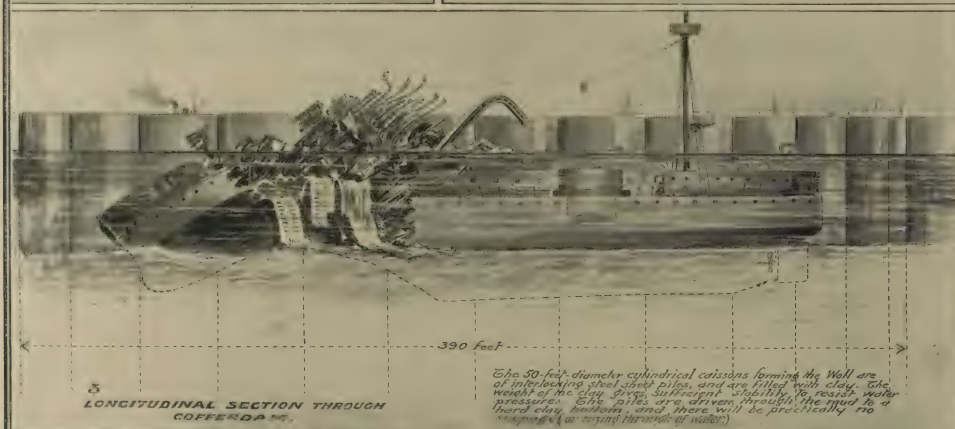
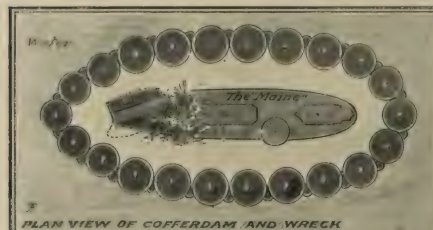
"The methods by which fishes produce changes in appearance are fairly well understood (we quote the "Century"). The chromatophores, or colour-cells in the under-skin, are contractile, and as they may contain red, blue, yellow, or other pigment, the different colours result from nervous action upon one or more kinds of cells. . . . It does not appear that there is any phase of colour in the numerous species under observation which can be called the permanent life-colour. Frequent changes take place, which are dependent upon activity, rest, play, anger, fright, temperature, food, distress, light, or other causes." The blue tang is an excellent example of this: when in the least disturbed it assumes a bright blue colour. (See Article on opposite Page.)

THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" TO BE LEFT ON DRY

HOW A WALL OF COFFERDAMS WILL BE BUILT ROUND THE

LAND BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE SURROUNDING SEA:

VESSEL THAT THE WATER MAY BE PUMPED FROM ABOUT HER.



1. HOW THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" WILL BE SURROUNDED BY A WALL OF COFFERDAMS MAKING A WATERTIGHT ENCLOSURE FROM WHICH THE WATER WILL BE PUMPED, THUS EXPOSING THE VESSEL. 2. THE WRECK AS IT WILL BE WHEN SURROUNDED BY THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS—A SIDE VIEW.
3. THE POSITION THE WRECK WILL HAVE INSIDE THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE WATER.

Numerous plans have been suggested for the uncovering of the "Maine" which, it will be remembered, was sunk in Havana Harbour by an explosion shortly before the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States. Most of these allow for the raising of the battleship from the water by means of wire cables and powerful screw-jacks, or apparatus of a similar nature; as did that illustrated in this paper not very long ago. Now, the army engineers have decided that, as the vessel was practically cut in two, it would not be possible to raise her in her present condition without further distorting her and thereby making impossible the careful examination of position which will be necessary if the manner of explosion and whether it took place within or without the ship,

4. THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" AS IT WILL BE WITHIN THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS AFTER THE PUMPING OUT OF THE WATER FROM THE SPACE THUS ENCLOSED HAS TAKEN PLACE.

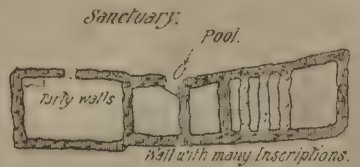
5. BUILDING THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS ROUND THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE"—THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK IN THE HARBOUR OF HAVANA, or both, are to be determined. The hull will be examined, therefore, *in situ*. To quote the "Scientific American" on whose drawings ours are based, by permission: "Briefly stated, the plan consists of providing an elliptical watertight wall of cofferdams entirely around the vessel, pumping out the water from the space as thus inclosed, and removing the mud from the unwatertight bottom so as to leave the hull open for a careful survey of its condition . . . when the cofferdam has been completed, centrifugal pumps will be employed to remove the water, and it is probable that a large portion of the mud can be removed by the same method." The water-tight wall is now under construction. The photograph here given shows this; the drawings illustrate the method as a whole.

THE DWELLING-PLACE OF DIVINITIES?—A "MOUNT OLYMPUS" IN CYPRUS.

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF DR. MAX OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER AT RANTIDI,

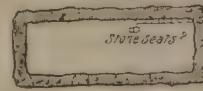


GROUND PLAN OF THE RUINS ON THE "MOUNT OLYMPUS" DISCOVERED AT RANTIDI (CYPRUS).



Cut in the Rock.

1. Open place for burnt sacrifices.
2. Two rock chambers, the innermost a resting-place.



Large Room, possibly used for festivals, meetings etc.



1. ADVANCED AS PROOF THAT THE RANTIDI HILL IS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS," ON WHICH THE GODS WERE SUPPOSED TO DWELL AND ON WHICH ALTARS WERE ERECTED TO THEM: THE STONE LEDGE WITH THE INSCRIPTION "I AM. CONSECRATED TO ZEUS."
2. FOUND ON THE HILL OF RANTIDI, WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, IS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS": THE STONE LEDGE FROM THE ALTAR OF THE CHIEF OF THE GODS, SHOWING THE INSCRIPTION "I AM CONSECRATED TO ZEUS."

3. THE POSITION OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED DWELLING-PLACE OF THE GODS IN CYPRUS: THE LOCATION OF RANTIDI AND THE "MOUNT OLYMPUS," RANTIDI HILL.
4. MADE IN THE FASHION DESCRIBED AS "SNOW MEN'S WORK": A SOLDIER WITH A SWORD (IN TERRA COTTA)—FIGURES SIMILAR TO WHICH WERE FOUND AT RANTIDI BEFORE THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
5. BELIEVED TO PROVE THAT RANTIDI HILL IS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS": A PLAN OF THE RUINS WHICH ARE DECLARED TO SHOW THAT THE PLACE WAS SACRED TO THE WORSHIP OF VARIOUS DEITIES.

6. THE GODDESS A SHRINE TO WHOM, DISCOVERED ON THE HILL OF RANTIDI, LED TO FURTHER EXCAVATIONS, AND THE BELIEF THAT THE PLACE IS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS": A FINE HEAD OF APHRODITE.
7. THE DISCOVERER OF THE "MOUNT OLYMPUS": DR. OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER AT THE POWER IN WHICH HE SLEPT WHILE PHOTOGRAPHING RANTIDI HILL AND HIS DISCOVERIES THERE.

The very distinguished archaeologist, Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, who has been working in Cyprus for some sixteen years, has been excavating on Rantidi Hill with remarkable results, which he believes prove that the hill is a "Mount Olympus," or home of the gods.—

(Continued opposite.)

THE SACRED HILL OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY: A CYPRIAN "MOUNT OLYMPUS.

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF DR. MAX OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER AT RANTIDI.



1. WHERE IT IS BELIEVED ZEUS AND OTHER GODS WERE THOUGHT TO DWELL AND WERE WORSHIPPED: RANTIDI HILL, DESCRIBED AS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS."

2. THE SCENE OF DISCOVERIES WHICH PROVE THE WORSHIP OF FOUR GREEK DIVINITIES ON RANTIDI HILL, SHOWING (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND) THE STONE LEDGE WITH THE INSCRIPTION, "I AM CONSECRATED TO ZEUS."

Continued.

—He bases his argument on numerous "finds." In July of last year he was able to report the discovery on Rantidi Hill of an extremely ancient shrine to Aphrodite. His further excavations show, he avers, that the hill is a "Mount Olympus," for he has unearthed relics which indicate that it was sacred to the worship, not only of Aphrodite, but to that of other Greek gods, including Zeus and Apollo. The most important of the discoveries was a stone ledge bearing the words, "I am consecrated to Zeus." "Until my discovery of this Mount of Divinities at Rantidi," writes Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter, "the dwelling-place of the Greek divinities existed only as a fantasy of the poets. The most celebrated 'Mount Olympus' is that range of mountains which separates Macedonia from Thessaly. Now we see for the first time that the creations of the poets were based on more than mere imagery. On Rantidi Hill a number of Greek divinities had, as it were, their proper habitations, and there were worshipped separately or as a body." It may be here noted that in ancient geography various mountains were given the name Olympus; indeed, Tozer enumerates no fewer than fourteen. It may be recalled, further, that Homer describes the gods as having their palaces on the top of Olympus, and as spending the day in Zeus' Palace, in which they sat in conclave while the Muses sang and played the lyre to them, and the younger gods danced.

Art • Music •

& the Drama

JAN VAN EYCK
• INVENTING •
OIL COLOUR
& VARNISH



VELASQUEZ
& PHILIP IV.
• BEFORE THE
ADMIRAL'S •
PORTRAIT •



ART NOTES.

THE Royal Academy is most deftly slipping from the clutches of the critics. A note of resentment and alarm underlies the comments in the Press on the election of Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. D. Y. Cameron: with another such batch sent to join Mr. Orpen and Mr. Strang among the Associates, half the case for the plaintiffs will collapse. Doubtless the "International" and the "New English" will continue to turn up their young and elderly noses, but they will be forced to hurry forward many other talented "outsiders" before they can logically resume their talk of the high distinction of rejection or exclusion. Another vacancy has been made within the last few days by Mr. MacWhirter's death; and unless Mr. Wilson Steer and Mr. Augustus John refuse to allow their names to be submitted for election, they will soon add to the loneliness and discomfiture of the attacking party.

To send an independent painter to the Upper Chamber of Art is much like sending a Liberal politician to the House of Lords. He is apt to lose himself in the majority. Men like Mr. Clausen and Mr. Sargent have, it is true, remained true to their artistic faith even after long years of sittings on Academy committees and at Academy banquets; and their taste in pictures has not seldom gained admittance to the summer exhibitions for pictures that have irked the very common sense of the average hanging committee. But now, by a combination of the deletion and insertion of names, the younger party will hold together and gravely oppose the policy of the old. Mr. MacWhirter's death not only lets in new blood, but robs the old Academy of one of its most typical painters. Some day we may be interested in his work as the reflection of an essentially British epoch, but of late years he had been the butt of the enemy. How frequently is it asked, how much his "June in the Austrian Tyrol," bought by the Chantrey Bequest administrators in 1892 for £800, would bring at Christie's?

If the Academy promises to disarm criticism in regard to its membership, we recollect with even more interest that it also finds a solution for the long-standing difficulty of the Chantrey Bequest. The commission of inquiry failed to suggest a remedy so simple. The

Trustees were told they should be more catholic in the range of their purchases. "See," they said, "no C. H. Shannon has been bought, no Lavery, no Orpen, no Strang, no Mark Fisher." But the Trustees cared not to forego the pleasure it gave them to distribute their favours among members of their Royal Academy—in other words, among themselves. With Messrs. C. H.



PERFORMING THE CEREMONY FROM WHICH HE TAKES HIS NAME: THE ROSE CAVALIER PRESENTS THE SILVER ROSE TO SOPHIE VON FANINAL (FRAU NAST) IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER." Photo, Herzsfeld.

Shannon, Strang, Mark Fisher, Orpen, and Lavery elected, they may still practise their charities at home. Fortunately none of the purchases of the Contemporary Art Society (formed to correct the incompleteness of the Chantrey collection) have forestalled the good intentions of the Academy, although in securing a bronze by Mr. Ricketts we must suppose that Mr. C. H. Shannon had a half share in the pride and pleasure of the transaction. E. M.

THE most devoted admirers of M. de Pachmann may be forgiven if they found in the master's playing of the Chopin B minor Sonata at Queen's Hall last week not only a satisfactory excuse for his not having given it before, but some consolation for the thought that he may not give it again. One has heard symphonies played at the Queen's Hall in much the same spirit that the Polish pianist displayed in his treatment of the sonata. He took amazing liberties with the *tempi*, and was so intent upon details that he seemed at times to forget they are but part of an artistic whole. Happily the sonata came first on the programme: long before the recital was completed M. de Pachmann found his audience metaphorically at his feet. Surely he has never played the "Etudes," or those he chose from Opus 25, with more delicate intimacy or clearer artistic perception of the fine shades.

A few hours after M. de Pachmann had left the hall, the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society assembled under the irrepressible baton of Mr. Arthur W. Payne. Needless to say, the orchestral part of the entertainment could hardly have been more spirited, and Herr Schelling's glittering performance of the solo part in Chopin's Pianoforte Concerto in E minor was most attractive. Miss Ruth Vincent, by her beautiful rendering of Micaela's song from the third act of "Carmen," reminded her audience of the nights when she made a legitimate success in grand opera.

Having endeavoured with the greatest possible success to emulate the Fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our flesh creep, Dr. Richard Strauss would appear to have returned to other methods, and the production at Dresden of "Der Rosenkavalier" would seem to have created such a storm of applause that we may hope to see it over here, provided that our national opera-house or Mr. Hammerstein can afford to pay the fees for performance demanded by the talented composer. If the work is nearly as good as it is said to be, the price should be well worth paying. "The finest comic opera since Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro'" is one verdict! Doubtless Dr. Strauss will feel he has been understood at last, though it is not quite clear why Mozart should be dragged in.



Sophie von Faninal.

Baron von Lerchenau.

Herr von Faninal.

The Rose Cavalier.

(Photo, Record Press.)

A STRAUSS OPERA IN THE LIGHTER MANNER: RIVAL LOVERS AND AN ANGRY FATHER IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER."

It turns out that Count Octavian, who has acted as Rose Cavalier for the elderly Baron von Lerchenau (Herr Perron), in the latter's betrothal to Sophie von Faninal, really loves the lady himself. He wounds the Baron in a duel, and Herr von Faninal (Herr Scheidemann) is furious at the turn affairs have taken.

HONoured BY THEIR FELLOWS: ELECT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KORSIER, RUSSELL, MANSIEU, BERESFORD, ANNAN, G.P.U., AND RECORD PRESS.



1. "MOONRISE AT RAMSGATE."—BY FRANK SHORT, THE NEW R.A.
2. MR. MARK FISHER, THE DISTINGUISHED LANDSCAPE PAINTER, ELECTED A.R.A.
3. "SPRING TIME."—BY JOHN LAVERY, A NEW A.R.A.

4. MR. C. H. SHANNON, THE WELL-KNOWN PAINTER OF PORTRAITS AND SUBJECT-PICTURES, ELECTED A.R.A.
5. "ON THE STOUR."—BY MARK FISHER, A NEW A.R.A.
6. MR. D. Y. CAMERON, THE PROMINENT ETCHER, ELECTED ASSOCIATE ENGRAVER.

7. MR. FRANK SHORT, THE FAMOUS ENGRAVER, ELECTED R.A.
8. "THE QUARRY."—BY D. Y. CAMERON, THE NEW ASSOCIATE ENGRAVER.
9. MR. JOHN LAVERY, ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED BRITISH ARTISTS, ELECTED A.R.A.

Two elections have been held at the Royal Academy recently. At the first, Mr. Frank Short, A.R.A., was chosen to be an Academician, and Messrs. Mark Fisher and C. H. Shannon became Associates. At the second, Messrs. Ernest Newton, the architect, and John Lavery were elected Associates, while Mr. D. Y. Cameron was elected an Associate Engraver.

BETRAYED BY THEIR "BLOW-HOLES" IN THE SNOW: BEARS TAKEN CAPTIVE IN THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE QUEST OF SLEEPING BEARS: HUNTERS LOCATING THE ANIMALS THAT THEY MAY TIE THEM UP WHILE THEY ARE HIBERNATING, IN THE NORTH OF CANADA.

Our Artist writes: "Bears are most easily found and taken captive when they are hibernating. When about to enter upon their long winter sleep, the animals get into hollow trees or dig shallow pits in which to rest. Later, the snow covers them. The hunters locate their quarry by the 'blow-holes' in the snow caused by the steam of the hidden beasts' breath. The smaller bears thus found are usually tied to trees, so that they may be taken easily when they awaken. The larger bears, which would, of course, give much trouble under these conditions, are generally shot at once."

At the Sign of St. Paul's



Photo, Russell.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE,

Whose Book on Rachel, the great French Actress, and the Theatrical Life of her Time, is to be Published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



Jane Shore, accused of sorcery by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, did penance in St. Paul's in a white sheet... about 1485.



Photo, Russell.

MR. H. G. WELLS,

Whose latest Novel, "The New Machiavelli," which has recently been Published by Mr. John Lane, is creating much Discussion.

ANDREW LANG ON THE DIALECT OF BURNS.

Scottish spelling for a few familiar English words. He does nothing harder than that in most of his songs—

The trumpets sound, the banners fly,
The glittering spears are ranked ready
The shouts o' war are heard afar,
The battle closes deep and bloody.
It's not the roar o' sea or shore
Wad make me longer wish to tarry,
Nor shouts o' war that's heard afar:
It's leaving thee, my bonnie Mary.

The least philological Southern reader can understand that as easily as any Caledonian. "Thou lingering Star" is all in pure English. For "Ae fond kiss and then we sever" the Southern reader has only to know that "ae" means "one." So English is the poem that, if memory deceive me not, Mr. Matthew Arnold once attributed it to Byron! Among the catechised English Mr. Dowden says that "the dialect is at first an obstacle with Southern readers." I ask no more; the general reader will not take the trouble to surmount any obstacle in poetry. I who speak, I did try to surmount the obstacles, to the reading of "Sordello." Had I tried as hard as if "Sordello" had been printed in Runic characters, I might have succeeded, perhaps; but I did not try quite so energetically.

Mr. Edmund Gosse agrees with me if I say that portions of Burns are fenced strongly by his dialect; and I really mean no more. As a boy he found "practically no difficulty in the sentimental songs," or even most of the humorous songs. But he was bunkered in "Tam o' Shanter's" "winnock-bunker," and stuck up by "crummock," and "crummock" gravels me. I prefer to read "hummock,"

Culloden, came into my study and looked round at the books. "Knox and Burns," said he, "the two Curses of Scotland." But this blasphemer was of Clan Vourich; he was not a Lowland Scot, or he "would never have been heard to speak so free."

The birthday of Burns, Jan. 25, is upon us as I write; we are bestirring ourselves north of Tweed: the haggis will be hot i' the mouth, and the enthusiasm, in Mr. Henley's phrase, will be "myriad-mutchkined." What is a mutchkin, what is the etymology of the word? Does the object contain more or less than a Hawick gill or a tappit hen? In a little book on Scott I wrote, it seems that "to the Southern reader Burns is barred by the dialect." I spoke in my haste; all depends on the reader. No Scot, fasting from drink, ever wept bitterly on the banks of Doune, in memory of Burns, like Tennyson (not a man easily given to crying), or spoke of Burns with more rapt enthusiasm than Keats. But these twain were not specimens of the ordinary reader in any land.



REACHED VIA THE GATES OF HUMILITY AND VIRTUE: THE GATE OF HONOUR AT CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"The spirit in which he built is exemplified by the three gates through which we successively pass. . . . This Gate of Honour is really a wonderful little gem of architecture, quite unique in its design, which is due to Dr. Caius himself. . . . The paved footway into which the Gate of Honour leads . . . is still the route along which the students pass to receive [honours] in the Senate House."

"BESIDE THE REVEREND WALLS" OF CAMBRIDGE AND ELY: COLLEGE CATHEDRAL AND VILLAGE CHURCH IN THE LAND OF THE LIGHT BLUE.

Reproductions from Drawings by Mr. F. L. Griggs, illustrating the Rev. Edward Conybeare's "Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely"—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)



"ELY'S STately FANE": THE CATHEDRAL TOWERS FROM THE WEST FEN ROAD.

"The central point of note in Ely is the cathedral; known to us ever since our school days through Macaulay's picture-giving pen, which sets it before us as 'Ely's stately fane.' . . . Ely stands on the western edge of the Island of Ely, once truly an island, rising from the midst of the fens."



FORMERLY REACHED BY PREACHERS FROM CAMBRIDGE DRIVING OVER PLOUGHED FIELDS: BURWELL CHURCH.

The living of Burwell is in the gift of Cambridge University, "burdened with the condition that on Mid-Lent Sunday a sermon shall be preached there by the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy. The roads were [once] in such a state that the cortège took to the newly ploughed fields in preference."

I meant, I fear, that when Burns writes Scots the ordinary Southern reader, not a very keen reader, finds in "the dialect" an excellent plea for not reading Burns, as for not reading Scott's novels. He makes just the same apology for not reading Chaucer. Nay, I have heard a young English lady to whom a young man unadvisedly spoke of Miss Austen, say "I do not read Early English." It is not so much that the dialect of Burns is difficult (though in places it really is), but that the pensive public makes dialect an excuse for not reading him. The Scot is ashamed to make this excuse, but I think many of the diners at Burns dinners would be ploughed in examination on his vernacular. Explain "cootie," "An' dautit twal-pint hawkie's gaen as yell's the bill" (And the petted twelve-pint cow has turned as barren of milk as the bull); "reestit gizz." These, I think, would stump many a reveller, even before dinner.

On this subject—is the Southern reader debarred from Burns by his dialect?—the editor of the *People's Friend* has put questions to six English men of letters. But they are not the ordinary readers of whom I was thinking; and, of course, I did not mean that Burns was barred by his dialect when he was writing in plain English, or even when he merely uses the



IN THE VILLAGE TO WHICH A ROAD WAS MARKED OUT BY THE BEST LOCAL PLOUGHMAN: THE CHURCH AT CHERRY HINTON.

"About the beginning of last century . . . the best ploughman in the village was employed, so the story goes, to drive his straightest furrow . . . as a guide for the road-makers. . . . Cherry Hinton itself is not yet absorbed by Cambridge, and remains a bright, spacious village, with a rarely beautiful church. The exquisite Early English chancel is lighted on either side by four couplets of lancet windows, in ideal proportion."

which makes perfectly good sense, just as in "They carved at the meal" (in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"), I read "at the veal." That is sense. You do not carve at oatmeal; you use a spoon. This reminds me of a recent advertisement: "Wanted, a Parlourmaid to carve and valet the gentleman of the house."

Canon Beeching "is told that in Scotland the admirers of Burns read his poems in the ordinary literary dialect which we find intolerable." "We" are more hard to please than Wordsworth and Tennyson were. Mr. Saintsbury, as a boy, "found no difficulty." I am sure he did not, but he was not a very ordinary boy; nay, was less ordinary than Mr. Gosse, or a born Scot like myself. "Dautit hawkie as yell's the bill" would have beaten me at any age, for dialects differ in Scotland; and in Ettrick Dale we make "bull" rhyme to "cull," not to "fill"; while "hawkie," I think, is really "Hawkie," a pet name for a cow. Mr. A. C. Benson sensibly says that the hawkies and bills should be explained in footnotes, not in a glossary at the end of the book. To hunt for a word in a glossary is an obstacle which no ordinary reader can be expected to clear. Mr. Micawber, we know, used no glossary, and thought that the gowan was something he could "take a pull at" when athirst.

ON THE ROUTE OF THE MOROCCO EXPRESS: PASTORAL AMIDST PROGRESS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HORACE W. NICHOLS.



PEACE IN A TOWN OCCUPIED IN TURN BY ROMANS, MOORS, AND SPANIARDS: WAITING FOR THE MILK FRESH FROM THE GOAT IN RONDA.

Ronda is one of the numerous places of interest on the route of the new Morocco express, which, running between Paris and Algiers, provides excellent accommodation for those bound more especially for Gibraltar and North Africa, and makes it possible to traverse the distance which divides the French capital from the little Spanish town which faces the Rock in fifty hours, instead of in sixty-five as previously. There seems no doubt that the new enterprise will prove most valuable to many, not excepting those countrymen of our own who realise the charm of Southern Spain and the unique interest of Gibraltar and of Tangier.

BATHING TO WASH AWAY SINS: BY INDIA'S SACRED RIVER.



SEEKERS OF A HOLY STATE: THOUSANDS OF BELIEVERS WAITING TO DIP THEMSELVES IN THE WATERS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE GANGES AND THE JUMNA.

Every January the Magh Mela is held, and earnest pilgrims bathe on the sacred spot where join the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Saraswati, the last-named a most mysterious stream which oozes out beneath the walls of the Allahabad Fort after a passage underground of some four hundred miles, and is only visible on its reappearance to the eyes of the devout. Every twelfth year the Magh Mela is replaced by a Kumbh Mela, an even more important affair—indeed, a function that is most imposing, as this photograph, taken at the last, bears witness. On that occasion three bridges of boats were specially erected for the use of the pilgrims,

who lived in temporary huts on one bank of the river for a month. Caste followed caste, crossing the Ganges by one bridge and recrossing by another, regulated by signallers on the Fort, while police saw to it that no two castes met, lest trouble should ensue. It should be noted that bathing in the sacred river, every foot of which is holy, takes place daily throughout the year: those who dip themselves in its waters cleanse themselves of sin, those who die in it perish gloriously, those whose ashes are cast upon it after death know everlasting peace.

JUDGING THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO WOULD SERVE THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE CORONATION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE PRECEDENT-SEEKERS: THE COURT OF CLAIMS SITTING IN THE COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

The Court of Claims, constituted according to ancient custom, has held several sittings and has decided for and against a number of those who assert the right to perform services at the Coronation of our Sovereigns. Its members have, of course, been bound by precedent—and those who have failed to establish privileges have, in most cases, only that fact to thank. There has been about the proceedings an echo of the past we'll in keeping with the great ceremony of which they are a preliminary. In the photograph (on the right) are the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Lord Ashbourne; Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice; and Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy, the Master of the Rolls; (on the left) Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Macnaghten; and Lord Shaw.

LITERATURE



ANNA CORNELIA DICTATING THE "ILENIAD" TO HER AMANUENSIS.

The Deserts of Persia. Geographical works are good

MRS. DESMOND HUMPHREYS (RITA), Whose New Novel, "Half a Truth," is Announced by Messrs. Hutchinson. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MISS CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD, Whose Book, "Via Rhodesia," describing her African Journey, is Announced by Mr. Stanley Paul. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

reading, as a rule, because of their authors' digressions from strict scientific purpose, and because there is always an interest in unknown countries. But in the two fine volumes to which he has given the title "Overland to India" (Macmillan), Dr. Sven Hedin has, for the most part, rigorously debarred himself from making any concessions to the non-expert. His book is a description of a journey, in 1905-6, from Batum to Quetta (on his way to Tibet), and the distinguished explorer deliberately chose what seems to be one of the dullest stretches of country on the surface of the globe. All the more remarkable is it that the book itself is not dull. Persia, of course, affords great variety of interest, but Dr. Hedin is concerned, not with political questions or archaeological research, but with such problems as that of the localisation of drift-sand in Persia. At the outset of his journey he found himself in the midst of very lively scenes at Batum, and he describes with vivacity the state of virtual anarchy prevailing in the Russian province of Transcaucasia. But on crossing into Turkish Armenia he passed, paradoxically enough, into a condition of order, and there was a lull in the Persian faction-fights when he reached Teheran. His remarks on Persian affairs are crisp, and it is a pity that he is so sparing of them. "All the leading men in Persia," he observes genially, "deserve hanging; for, as the country is now managed, it must advance quickly towards complete dissolution and ruin." In Seistan he found plague raging, and the good work of Belgian officials in the Persian service and Anglo-Indian doctors frustrated by the mischievous mollahs, who resented the interference of unbelievers. But our traveller was chiefly interested in the Kevir, the great salt desert of Persia, which he traversed twice to see what it was like. "Chacun à son goût!" Most travellers give it a wide berth. This bed of an old sea is monotonous geologically, devoid of animal or vegetable life, and has no human history. But it is a very dangerous bit of travelling, for if rain comes it turns into a sort of quagmire. Our author keeps an eye on predecessors like Alexander the Great and Marco Polo, and it is interesting to find that—as he seems to establish—Persia, unlike those regions of Central Asia which once held great cities, but are now tracts of sand, has not changed much within historical times. Dr. Hedin's love of animals goes so far that he speaks with affection of his camels, animals with which most travellers are in imperfect sympathy. The book is copiously illustrated with photographs (some reproduced in colours) and pencil-sketches of village types. It is dedicated to Sir James Dunlop Smith, and the author bears cordial testimony to the hospitality shown to him by the British officials and soldiers with whom his adventurous journey brought him into touch. His transliterations of Persian words are odd at times, but are always intelligible, and he does not profess to be a linguist, though he could make himself understood by his camel-drivers.

"Twenty Years If the Himalaya should ever become popular with mountaineers, there will be a special demand for the excellent volume written by Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce, M.V.O., of the 5th

Goorkha Rifles. On the other hand, if most of our leisured citizens continue to find Switzerland more desirable, not a few will be attracted to "Twenty Years in the Himalaya" (Edward Arnold), for the sake of a good story well told. From the opening chapter, in which the reader is carried to prosperous Nepal, and the author sees the vast range of the Himalaya, without either

save a very few, but defined in these pages by straightforward description and a succession of excellent photographs. If the author were merely an experienced and enthusiastic climber, or even a hard-working officer in a fine regiment, he might make no more than a limited appeal to the general reader, but happily he has the gift of keen observation and a good sense of what is worth recording. Whether on duty or in holiday pursuit of big game and high peaks, he has looked for the characteristics of men, the habits of animals, the species of fauna and flora peculiar to each district, and he has never forgotten that it is a pioneer's pleasant duty to help

those who come after to profit by his mistakes and experiences. This record of twenty varied years has given Major Bruce a measure of knowledge and experience in the little-travelled regions he writes about that is probably unrivalled, and the vast expanse between Bhutan and the Karakoram has yielded many of its secrets to the author: moreover, he has a considerable acquaintance with native dialects, and is frankly concerned for the well-being of those who serve him. It is not easy to name any section of special interest, for the level is well maintained; but attention may be drawn to the author's travels in Chitral in 1892 with Sir George Robertson's Mission, and the excursion to the strange Kalash Kafir country. The conditions brought about by British supervision are in happy contrast to those that obtained aforetime.

Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

To no more capable hands could have been entrusted the volume, "Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely" (Macmillan), than to those of the Rev. Edward Conybeare, who has already written a "History of Cambridgeshire" and "Rides around Cambridge," and who, in his quiet parsonage a few miles out of Cambridge, has long been a devoted student of the county's topographical antiquities. His book, however, for all its learning and scholarly accuracy, is no dry-as-dust antiquarian chronicle. The very first sentence shows that the author has a wider outlook than that of the mere archæologist: "Cambridge," he begins, "has been described by an appreciative American

novelist as 'a harmony in grey and green.' To a Cambridge man, perhaps the most interesting passages are the biographical allusions, anecdotes, and apt quotations with which it is interspersed. Thus we read of Wordsworth, as an undergraduate at St. John's, that "College discipline was eminently distasteful to him, and, above all, he detested the obligation to attend the services in the College Chapel." The idea of the solemn Wordsworth being hauled up before the Dean for cutting chapel is distinctly refreshing! The title rather suggests that the book is confined to the towns of Cambridge and Ely, but although they occupy the bulk of it, the remainder of the county, with its beautiful and interesting village churches, is by no means neglected. The numerous drawings by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs add very greatly to the charm of this delightful volume. There is a mellow softness about them which combines an almost photographic fidelity of outline and detail with a spirituality that only art can give.



GRAVE MONUMENTS LIKE ROCKING-HORSES; KAFIR EFFIGIES OVER TOMBS IN CHITRAL.

"These western valleys of Chitral were at that time inhabited almost entirely by slave Kafirs, known as Kalash. . . . They are idolaters. . . . We passed through many Kalash Kafir villages, and occasionally saw their idols. The weird wooden figures on horseback . . . are, I believe, not made or erected by the slave tribes, but are purely grave monuments in memory of prominent men belonging to free Kafir tribes."

Reproduced from Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce's Book, "Twenty Years in the Himalaya"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.

Everest or Makalu, from a point above the Chitlung Pass and the Nepal Valley, the story moves pleasantly through a world absolutely unknown to all Europeans

shows that the author has a wider outlook than that of the mere archæologist: "Cambridge," he begins, "has been described by an appreciative American



THE PERSIAN EQUIVALENT OF A PASSION PLAY; A TEKKIEH, OR RELIGIOUS THEATRE, IN TEHERAN.

"Such a show-ground is to be found in every Persian town, in the larger towns several of them. Even in such an insignificant place as Chahrdeh there is a tekkieh. But the passion-play itself is called *taziyah*. . . . Tebbes has two tekkieh. One is that of the mollahs or priests; it is more dignified and religiously orthodox, and is more confined to the recitation and intoning of sacred legends, without any theatrical plays." The other "belongs to the Government. . . . Here the play begins at midday and lasts for four hours every day, and is especially arranged to satisfy the religious needs of the people."

The photograph of the tekkieh in Teheran was taken by an Armenian.

Reproduced from Dr. Sven Hedin's Book, "Overland to India," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

DETMOLD ILLUSTRATIONS TO KIPLING'S "THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK."

DRAWN BY EDWARD J. DETMOLD.



VIII.—"THE SPRING RUNNING."

"'It is hard to cast the skin,' said Kaa. . . . 'The stars are thin,' said Gray Brother, snuffing at the dawn wind. 'Where shall we lair to-day? for, from now, we follow new trails.'"

FRANCE'S NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME: FRENCH WAR-VESSELS.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT SÉBILLE.



1. THE LATEST OF FRANCE'S BATTLE-SHIPS: THE "JEAN BART," WHICH IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT BREST, AS SHE WILL APPEAR IN WAR-TIME.

2. FRENCH NAVAL EVOLUTIONS: BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

As we note elsewhere in this issue, there are those in France who are perturbed by the fact that their country's war-fleet, which ten years ago was the second in the world, is falling behind the fighting-fleets of other nations. It is now fifth in battle-ships, fourth in cruisers, and fourth in torpedo-boats. We give here illustrations of some of its more up-to-date units. The battle-ships "République" and "Patrie," launched in 1902 and 1903, displace 14,865 tons, have a length over all of 452 feet and a beam of 79½ feet, and carry a complement of 793. Their speed is 18 knots; while their nominal radius is 8400 miles at ten knots. The "Vérité," the "Liberté," the "Justice," and the "Démocratie" were launched respectively in April 1904, September 1904, April 1905, and May 1907. They displace 14,900 tons, have a length over all of 452 feet and a beam of 79½ feet, and carry a complement of 793. Their speed is 18 knots; their normal radius, 8400 miles at ten knots. The "Jean Bart," which, with her sister, the "Courbet," will represent France's most up-to-date 'Dreadnoughts,' is under construction at Brest. She is to have a displacement of 23,323 tons, a length of 541 feet between perpendiculars, a breadth of 88 feet 7 inches, and a speed of 20 knots.



"THESE ARE MY WITNESSES, M'LUD"

"NEVER before has such an array of distinguished men and women been gathered together as are here to testify to the supremacy of Sanatogen above all other restorative, reconstituent and revitalising preparations.

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"They will prove, beyond all doubt, that Sanatogen enables the healthy man to live the strenuous life without unduly feeling its effects; that it gives perfect health to the convalescent, and restores the complete nervous balance even where it has been grievously disturbed.

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"From among distinguished prelates I will cite the evidence of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Father Vaughan, while from many Members of Parliament whom I might call, Sir Gilbert Parker will depose: 'I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind,' and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., among distinguished Legal Practitioners, says: 'I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food.'

"My literary witnesses include Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Max Pemberton, Mr. E. F. Benson and Madame Sarah Grand, the last of whom will endorse her writing that 'Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion.

I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility and now I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again.'

"Art supplies us with such witnesses as Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., Mr. F. Spenlove-Spenlove, R.B.A., and Mr. Walter Crane, while among actors Sir John Hare will tell you 'I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant during a period when I had to work very hard under conditions of great weakness and ill-health. I can heartily recommend it to those working under similar distressing circumstances.'

Weakness Banished.

"In the athletic world such popular cricketers as Messrs. Rhodes, Tyldesley and Sharp will join their testimony to that of Mr. C. B. Fry, who says: 'My experience of Sanatogen is that it is an excellent tonic-food in training, especially valuable as a tonic during the periods of nervous exhaustion, commonly called staleness, to which men who undergo severe training are liable.'

"In the social world Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill will add his evidence to that of Lady Henry Somerset, who says: 'When the body is subjected to a course of Sanatogen, the invigorated nerves are braced to a more healthy tone and the whole human machinery is made fit for fulfilling its functions in the most perfect manner.'

"If I may not mention the names of members of Royal and Imperial Families who are known to take Sanatogen, I may at least state that no fewer than ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe have added their testimony to that of over 12,000 other doctors that they have prescribed Sanatogen with the most gratifying results."

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9. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones
10. Sir Luke White, M.P.
11. Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P.
12. Mr. W. L. Courtney
13. Sir William Bull, M.P.
14. Mr. Ben Davies
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18. Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, the Cricketer
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21. Madame Clara Butt
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26. Mr. W. Rhodes, the Cricketer
27. The Rev. Father Vaughan
28. Mr. Eden Phillpotts
29. Mr. Max Pemberton
30. Miss Constance Collier

SANATOGEN

"SAMUEL ROGERS AND HIS CIRCLE."

A LONG life was not wasted upon Samuel Rogers. He died in 1855, at the age of ninety-two and a little over; and no one—says Mr. R. Ellis Roberts in his excellent study—"Samuel Rogers and his Circle" (Methuen)—with the possible exception of Talleyrand, lived over a period of more startling change, and lived so near the centre of things, and made such good use of his opportunities. Some of the contrasts found within the span of his lifetime are very piquant. He could remember the heads of the rebels stuck upon a pole at

was intimate with Dickens, and witnessed the whole change of manners illustrated by the disappearance of the fashionable custom of getting drunk after dinner. Mr. Roberts does not take Rogers's poetry too seriously. His distinctive gifts, he says, were a caustic tongue and a capacity for friendship. "Ah, I've just been reading your play. So nice, young poetry!" he remarked, with a diabolical *dig* of emphasis on the "young," to Fanny Kemble. When she answered, "Now, Mr. Rogers, what did I do to deserve that you should say that to me?" he took her affectionately by the chin, as if he had been her father. That is a

enlarging the scope of Grand Opera, everybody will be pleased. At the same time it is impossible to overlook the fact that it may lead people to think that all operas should be treated in the same fashion, and that while the limit of our years remains seventy, it is a pity to spend three hours in listening to one opera when the cream of four might be presented within the same time period. It is permissible, too, to wonder what the late Richard Wagner would say if he could revisit London with full permission to express his complete opinion.

An enthusiastic meeting of musicians, managers, the inevitable millionaires, and others has been held in New



Photos. Topical.

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, MAKING THE GARTER BANNERS FOR THE KING AND QUEEN, WHICH WILL BE HUNG IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

At the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, the girls are now making the Garter banners for King George and Queen Mary, which, when completed, will be hung up in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Chapel of the Order of the Garter. These banners are always made on the accession of a new Sovereign, who is the head of the Order. The left-hand photograph shows the King's banner being made, the right-hand that of the Queen.

Temple Bar. As a lad he saw a cartful of girls, in dresses of various colours, on their way to be executed at Tyburn. He called upon Dr. Johnson, though courage failed him before he entered the presence. He talked with General Oglethorpe, who had shot snipe in Conduit Street. Cowper was a young man and Crabbe a boy in the year of his birth. He might have met Burns when he paid his first visit to Scotland. Yet the man who thus came gruesomely in touch with the Forty-Five, and saw the executions after the Gordon Riots, and knew London (which he no doubt pronounced "Lonnon") as a small town surrounded by villages, and was brought up on an English literature ruled by Classicism, nevertheless lived, to see Tennyson made Laureate, met Carlyle and Ruskin,

characteristic example of his wit, if Mr. Roberts is right about its being blunt with kindness. The chapters on the poet's circle, or, rather, on a few particular figures in it, such as Byron, Fox, Sydney Smith, are especially excellent, because of the play of personal opinion and criticism, on a 'great' variety of subjects, for which they give the author occasion.

The season of Grand Opera in tabloid form opened at the Palladium on Monday last, Wagner's "Tannhäuser" being the first masterpiece to be compressed. A cast that includes Miss Edith Evans, with Messrs. Philip Brozel and Lewys James, is rather a striking novelty on the music-hall stage; and, if the venture succeeds in

York, and has decided that English is quite a possible language for singers and deserves encouragement. This is very reassuring.

Miss Marie Brema, who may claim to have satisfied the best public taste with her recent operatic ventures, is now presenting at the Savoy two operas by Emanuel Moór, "The Wedding Bells" and "La Pompadour"; and between the two works a well-thought-out "Water Dance" serves as an entr'acte.

His many admirers in this country will be pleased to know that M. Léopold Wenzel, the writer of so much delightful ballet music and so many charming songs, is returning to London to take up the bâton at the Gaiety.

It is really remarkable

that no one seems to have been struck by the fact that in spite of the regular daily cleansing with tooth-powders and pastes, the teeth, and particularly the back teeth, frequently become decayed and hollow. Is not that a convincing proof that tooth-powders and tooth-pastes are entirely inadequate for the purpose? Our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the tooth brush.

On the contrary, it is just in those localities which are difficult of access, such as the backs of the molar teeth, the interstices between the teeth, hollows and cracks, that the decay and destruction of the teeth appear most frequently, and are most likely to occur. In consequence, if anyone wishes to preserve his teeth intact—that is to say, to keep them healthy, this can be effected in one way only—by daily cleansing and rinsing the mouth and teeth with the antiseptic dentifrice Odol.

During the process of rinsing, this preparation penetrates everywhere, reaching alike the hollows in the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars. Odol destroys the microbes and arrests all bacterial and fermentation processes which attack the teeth. It follows that everyone who uses Odol regularly every day takes the greatest care of his teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present time made possible.



BUCHANAN'S

Scotch Whisky



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LADIES PAGE.

"EUGENISTS" are at bitter strife. But perhaps in the first place you have no idea what "Eugenics" and the Professors of the same may be—like George Augustus Sala when somebody told him a tale of a fox's "pad," and he inquired if it was what the fox sat down on. The story about which he made this faux "paw" was not a bad one. There was an English hunt in Rome in those days, and the tale told was that "The Captain brought home the pad, and sent it to the cook to dry on the top of the stove, and the fellow actually grilled it and dished it up for breakfast with fried parsley"—whereupon the innocent London journalist the greatest one of his day, too—propounded the query above cited. When the table laughed at him, Sala retorted that no one man can know quite everything, and asked his deriders (taking his illustration from the art of steel-engraving, to which he had been trained in youth) some conundrums for Nimrod: "What is the best way of laying a soft ground, or knocking-up a plate that has been over-bitten; or how would he use the roulette in half-tones?" No, as Sala concluded, "we cannot any of us know everything"; which original and profound observation may lead us back to "Eugenics."

Well, that means race-culture—the study of all that may improve the human creature of the future. The special point around which a discussion by experts is now raging is whether it is really mischievous or, on the contrary, positively beneficial for children to have drunken parents? The question seems to answer itself: the ill-fed, half-clothed, frightened and wretched child of the drunken father or mother is usually to be recognised almost at a glance as physically and morally injured by the conditions of its life. However, the point is whether such children are really endowed with less vital force, less well-developed frames, senses, and brain-power, than those of sober parents. Professor Pearson and a lady colleague have made a series of inquiries in Edinburgh into this question, and they actually have declared that the children of the drunken parents are, on the whole, superior to those of the sober! It can hardly be regretted that Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge (a lady and gentleman on each opposing side, like mixed doubles at tennis) have just issued a long essay denying the accuracy of all the other writers' statistics and deductions. Professor Pearson, no doubt, has his rejoinder now in the Press. But, in the meantime, we need not forthwith "take to drink" in order to bring up a superior family. We may bide a wee before immolating ourselves on the altar of this school of "Eugenics" by conscientiously giving up sober habits.

This really curious discussion between high scientific authorities on the very threshold of the new science is significant of the difficulties of doing for the human race what has long been done for plants and for the lower



FOR SMART EVENING WEAR.

A dress of gracefully draped Ninon-de-soie over satin, the cross-over corsage and tunic trimmed with gold embroidery.

animals in the service of man. But even if an agreement be reached as to what conditions are desirable, how can free men and women be coerced into abiding by the decision? Cupid in chains is not a poetical idea! Literature, the drama, and our conventions are all for love—in this sentimental land at least. Lord Beaconsfield's cynical remark may be endorsed by daily observation: "All the men I know who married for love either beat their wives or live apart from them." Never mind. In theory, at any rate, we ought to ignore all prudential or "Eugenic" considerations, and marry for love and love alone. We show that we do not practically believe in heredity. The children of the consumptive, of the dipsomaniac, of the insane will marry as readily as others. Even laws to ensure the present health of marrying couples are resented and evaded. There is a new illustration of this fact. In the State of Washington, on the Pacific coast, a law was recently passed requiring a medical certificate of average good health to be produced before a marriage-license can be obtained. The result is that a certain little town in Canada, near the State of Washington, is obtaining the name of "the honeymoon town," from the number of couples who make the journey there to be married under the ordinary lax law still prevailing in Canada.

Well, it has always been a misfortune that Cupid shoots with bandaged eyes, so that he cannot plant his darts just where all the conditions make it desirable! It is possible, nevertheless, to train whole nations to marry under restrictions. The French marry for money—it is well understood that a middle-class girl without a *dot* is foredoomed to celibacy in France. The Japanese do not dream of choosing their lives' partners for themselves; boys and girls alike are disposed of by their elders. "Why is there so much in English novels and poems about love, teacher?" asked Lafcadio Hearne's pupils in Japan; "we think it is very unpleasant." The harem-secluded women of the East, of course, can neither choose nor be chosen by their respective spouses; the marriage is made for them both by their relatives, in every case. It is true that "prudence" in such marriages is held to apply solely to financial and the like worldly considerations. However, if these conditions can be so effectively imposed by custom upon whole nations in youth, it is equally possible that in days to come "Eugenic" conditions may equally be bowed to by all. But certainly the "Eugenists" must by no means begin by trying to persuade us that it is well for parents to be drunkards.

The large demand for Pebeco tooth-paste results from the fact that one of the greatest of living dermatologists is responsible for its formula, and that it cleanses and whitens the teeth, arrests decay, and tones up the entire mouth to a state of perfect healthiness and freshness and "cleanness." Pebeco is sold in tubes at one shilling, or by most chemists and stores; but the proprietors will send a free sample tube for three penny stamps for postage. Address P. Beiersdorf and Co., 7, Idol Lane, London. FILOMENA.

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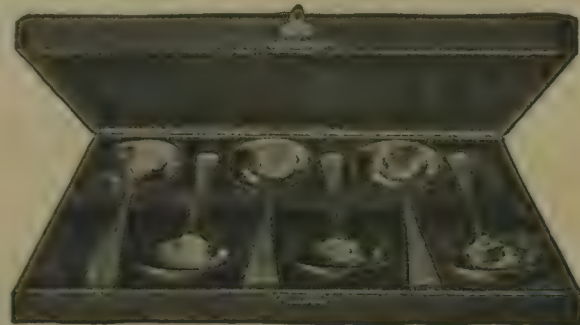
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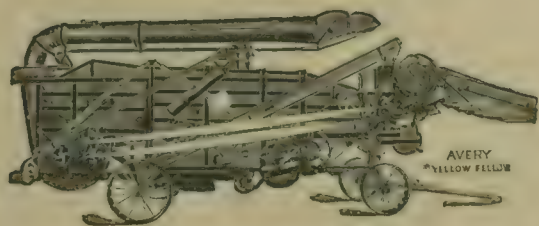


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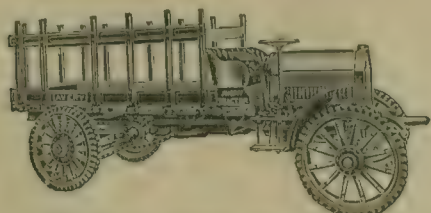
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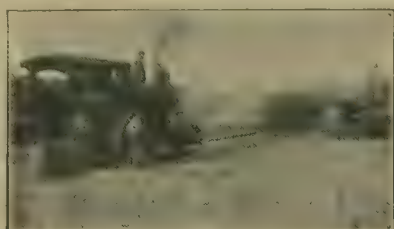
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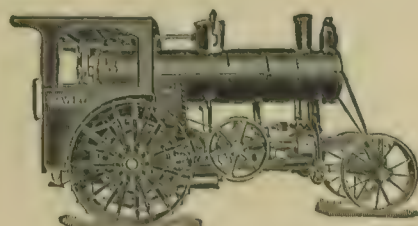
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

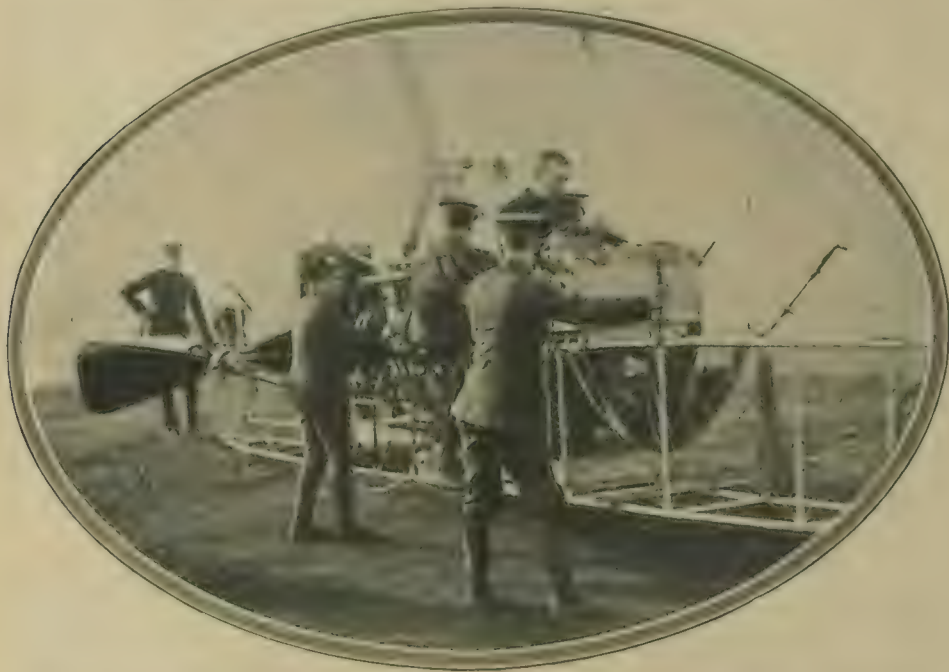
THE will and codicil of the Earl of Ancaster (of 12, Belgrave Square; Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincoln; Normanton Park, Rutland; and Drummond Castle Perth), who died on Dec. 24, have been proved by his son, the present Earl, the value of the property being £150,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. Under the provisions of various settlements he charges the family estates with the payment of £6000 per

his granddaughter Moyra Goff; £200 to his agent Edward Binns; and £100 each to three servants. Lord Ancaster states he had already made provision for his children, but the bequests to them and his wife under the will are to be in substitution, and not in addition, to those contained in his marriage settlement. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his son who succeeds to the title.

The will of MRS. HANNAH GOULDSMITH, of 21, The Boltons, Kensington, widow, who died on Oct. 15, is

who died on Dec. 13, has been proved by Captain Matthew B. D. Finch, and John Scott, M.D., the value of the property being £89,711. Subject to small legacies, the testator leaves everything to his daughters, Mary Scott, Edith Maria Mortimer, and Kate Pinder.

The will of PRINCE FRANCIS VON HATZFELDT-WILDENBURG, of Draycott House, Chippenham, Wilts, who died on Nov. 3, has been proved by Princess Clara Elizabeth von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the widow, the value of the property being £25,679, all of which he



Photos. Topical.

COMMUNICATION WITH HEADQUARTERS KEPT UP FOR THE FIRST TIME BY WIRELESS ON AN ARMY AIR-SHIP: CAPTAIN LEFROY WITH THE TRANSMITTER ON THE "BETA."

NEWS ARRIVES BY WIRELESS FROM AN AERIAL SCOUT THIRTY MILES AWAY: LIEUTENANT WATERLOW RECEIVING A MESSAGE FROM THE "BETA."

At Farnborough last Saturday an instructional flight of the Army air-ship "Beta" was carried out under the direction of Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, Commandant of the War Balloon School, and Captain Broke-Smith. The "Beta" was in the air for more than an hour, flying southward, and returning to Farnborough by a wide détour. For the first time communication was kept up between the air-ship and headquarters by means of wireless telegraphy. The receiving instrument was set up on Farnborough Common, near the balloon factory. The first message from the "Beta" came from Alton, a distance of twenty miles. Captain H. P. T. Lefroy, R.E., was in charge of the transmitter on the air-ship, while the receiver was operated by Lieutenant C. M. Waterlow.

annum to his wife, £25,000 in favour of his son Peter, and £10,000 in favour of each of his daughters Alice and Nina. He also gives £25,000 to his son Peter; £10,000 each to his daughters Alice and Nina; £3000, the furniture, etc., at Normanton Park, and 12, Belgrave Square, and the use of diamonds and pearls formerly belonging to his grandmothers, to his wife; £1000 each to his sons Charles and Claude; £1000 each to his daughters Lady Evelyn Ewart and the Countess of Dalhousie; £4000 each to his daughters Lady Margaret Rutherford and Lady Cecilie Goff; £100 to

now proved, the value of the property being £125,658. The testatrix gives £7500 each to her sons William Alfred and Jesse Devenish; £5000 to her son Charles Cecil; and £500 to the Trowbridge Cottage Hospital. The residue is to be held, in trust, as to £15,000 for her son William Alfred; £10,000 for her son Jesse Devenish; £10,000 for her daughter, Louise Madeline Palmer; and the ultimate residue for her sons William Alfred and Jesse Devenish.

The will of MR. WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Wilmhurst, Weybridge, and of Tokenhouse Yard, City, stockbroker,

leaves in trust for his children, and, in default of issue, to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mr. Rees Williams, 3, Greenfields, Machynlleth, Montgomery | £94,846 |
| Captain James Stevenson Twysden, R.N., Churston House, Kingsbridge, Devon | £78,835 |
| Mr. Joseph Dixon, 1, St. John's Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, W. | £78,147 |
| Mr. William Skinner, Greenham, Berks | £55,445 |
| Mr. John Blow Ashwell, Stoke-on-Trent | £36,118 |



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within your reach, and allows you to become familiar with innumerable compositions which would otherwise be withheld from you. Now which is the better investment: an instrument which means at best a few compositions to which you have to devote much time and drudgery, or one which places at your disposal the world's music to play when and as you like?

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RESERVE FUND £4,050,000.

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WALTER LEAF, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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Head Office: 41, Lothbury, E.C. Lombard Street Office: 21, Lombard Street, E.C.
West End Office: 1, St. James's Square, S.W. Foreign Branch: 82, Cornhill, E.C.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

| LIABILITIES. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------------|-------------|----|----|
| Capital—Subscribed | £14,000,000 | | | |
| 700,000 Shares of £20 each, £5 paid | | 3,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve | | 4,050,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Current and Deposit Accounts | | 76,516,534 | 5 | 4 |
| Circular Notes, Letters of Credit, Commission Loans, and other Accounts, including provision for Contingencies | | 1,571,992 | 0 | 11 |
| Acceptances for Customers | | 5,164,539 | 2 | 2 |
| Liability by Endorsement (Bills negotiated for Customers) | | 14,456 | 3 | 9 |
| Contingent Liability on Endorsements | £49,241 | | | |
| Rebate on Bills not due | | 62,702 | 18 | 0 |
| Profit and Loss Balance, as below | | 506,229 | 1 | 10 |
| | | £91,386,453 | 12 | 0 |
| ASSETS. | | | | |
| In hand and at Bank of England and other Banks | £11,054,781 | 11 | 0 | |
| At Call and Short Notice | 13,388,672 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | £24,443,453 | 12 | 4 |
| Bills Discounted | | 14,210,138 | 15 | 11 |
| Investments: | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---|
| Consols (of which £1,352,000 is lodged for Public Accounts), and other Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government | 6,347,041 | 8 | 3 |
| Indian Government Stock and Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks and Debentures | 1,511,595 | 12 | 2 |
| Colonial Government Securities, British Corporation Stocks, and British Railway Debenture Stocks | 1,288,200 | 6 | 1 |
| Other Investments | 688,399 | 18 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|----|---|
| Advances to Customers and other Accounts | 36,143,785 | 14 | 0 |
| Liability of Customers for Acceptances, as per contra | 5,164,539 | 2 | 2 |
| Liability of Customers for Endorsement, as per contra | 14,456 | 3 | 9 |
| Bank and other Premises (at cost, less amounts written off) | 1,574,842 | 18 | 8 |
| | £91,386,453 | 12 | 0 |

| DR. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|----|----|
| To Interest paid to Customers | | 715,440 | 4 | 3 |
| „ Salaries and all other expenses, including Income Tax and Auditors' and Directors' Remuneration | | 1,159,192 | 13 | 2 |
| „ Rebate on Bills not due carried to New Account | | 62,702 | 18 | 0 |
| „ Interim Dividend of 10 per cent. paid in August last | | 350,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Investments Accounts (Depreciation) | | 125,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Bank Premises Account | | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Further Dividend of 10 per cent., payable 1st February next (making 20 per cent. for the year) | £350,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ Balance carried forward | 156,229 | 1 | 10 | |
| | | 506,229 | 1 | 10 |

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|
| CR. | £2,968,564 | 17 | 3 |
| By balance brought forward from 31st December, 1909 | £147,787 | 19 | 9 |
| „ Gross Profit for the year, after making provision for Bad Debts and Contingencies, and including Rebate brought forward from 31st December last | 2,820,776 | 17 | 6 |
| GOSCHEN | £2,968,564 | 17 | 3 |
| WALTER LEAF | Directors. | | |
| ERIC BARRINGTON | | | |

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books at Lothbury and Lombard Street, and the Certified Returns received from the Branches.

We have verified the Cash in hand at Lothbury and Lombard Street and at the Bank of England and the Bills discounted, and examined the Securities held against Money at Call and Short Notice, and those representing the Investments of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

London, 17th January, 1911.

FRED. JOHN YOUNG, F.C.A. } Auditors.
G. E. SENDELL, F.C.A. }

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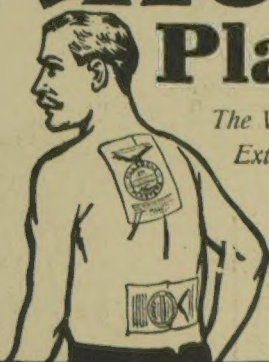
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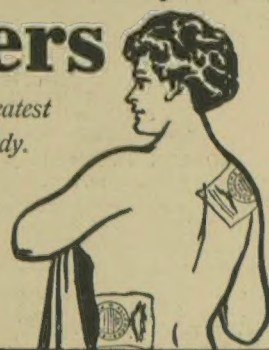
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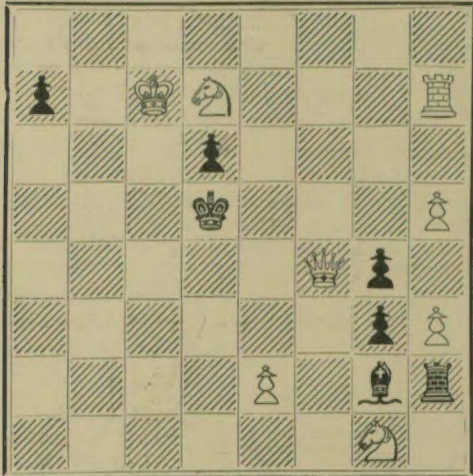
CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3474 received from C A M (Penang), J B Camara (Madeira), and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3475 from J B Camara, G A Anderson (Leavenworth, U.S.A.), and J George (Quebec); of No. 3477 from J George, R Coggeshall (Boston, U.S.A.), C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), and G A Anderson; of No. 3478 from Rev. Percy Rowlands, R.N., H.M.S. Africa, Jacob Verrall (Roddrell), W W Evan Jones (Wansstead), and R Coggeshall; of No. 3479 from E J Winter-Wood and W Turnpenny (Skipton).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3180 received from Sorrento, F W Cooper (Derby), J Churcher (Southampton), J Cohn (Berlin), H R Thompson (Twickenham), E J Winter-Wood, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), H J M, W Turnpenny, Major Buckley (Instow), J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Worters (Canterbury), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), T Roberts (Hackney), and J Green (Boulogne).

PROBLEM No. 3482.—By J. W. ABBOTT.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3479.—By C. H. MORANO.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Kt 8th K to Q 6th
2. Kt to Q 6th R takes Kt
3. Q mates

A section of Volume II. of "Chess Bouquet," consisting of sixty-four pages, will be ready by March next, to be followed at regular intervals by sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, price one shilling, post free. Address, Mr. F. R. Gittins, 8, Eversley Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

A chess tournament is being held at San Remo, under the auspices of the municipality, to which all leading players are invited to the number of twenty-four. The prize-list is a very liberal one, and the peculiar feature of the meeting is that only three gambits shall be played—the King's, the Scotch, and the Evans—and in each case the second player must accept it.

A meeting for tournament play and social intercourse, arranged by the Northern Counties Union, will be held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, commencing Feb. 20 and concluding Feb. 25. Three contests are to be decided, one for the championship of the North of England and a major and a minor tournament, according to strength of players. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. Coates, 312, Deansgate, Manchester.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Dr. S. E. SMITH and Mr. J. MORTIMER.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

| | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Dr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Dr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
| 1. P to Q 3rd | | 17. Castles | Q R to Q sq |
| | | 18. Kt to Q 4th | R to Q 3rd |
| Recalling Andersen's famous opening against Morphy. Here, however, it proves to be a move in one of the variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined, somewhat out of order. | | | |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 19. Kt takes Kt | R takes Kt |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to K 3rd | 20. R takes R | P takes R |
| 3. P to K 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 21. B takes R P | P to B 5th |
| 4. P to Q B 4th | P to Q B 4th | 22. B takes P | R takes P |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to B 3rd | 23. Q to K 2nd | Q to K 2nd |
| 6. Kt to B 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 24. Q to Q 4th | Q takes Q |
| 7. P takes Q P | K P takes P | 25. B takes Q | Kt to Kt 6th |
| 8. P takes P | B takes P | 26. R P takes Kt | R takes B |
| 9. P to Q Kt 4th | B to Q 3rd | 27. R to Q sq | R to K 5th |
| 10. B to Kt 2nd | | 28. B to Q 3rd | R to K 4th |
| If now Kt takes K P, Kt takes Kt, 11. Q takes Kt, B takes P (ch) wins the Queen. | | | |
| 10. R to B sq | R to K 3rd | 29. P to B 4th | B to Q 4th |
| 11. R to B sq | Castles | 30. K to B 2nd | B to Q 4th |
| 12. B to Q 3rd | Q to Q 2nd | 31. R to Q 2nd | P to Kt 3rd |
| 13. Kt to Q R 4th | Q to K 2nd | 32. P to R 4th | K to B sq |
| 14. Kt to B 5th | B takes Kt | 33. P to R 5th | R to Kt 6th |
| 15. R takes B | Kt to K 5th | 34. B to K 2nd | R to Kt 6th |
| 16. Q R to B sq | P to K B 4th | 35. R takes P | R to Kt 7th |
| | | 36. P to R 6th | B to K 3rd |
| | | 37. P to R 7th | Resigns |

It is worth noting that the Orchestrelle Company, of Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, has been honoured with a royal warrant of appointment as Manufacturers of Musical Instruments to his Majesty the King.

Sir J. Roper Parkington, Consul-General for Montenegro, has purchased the lease of 58, Green Street, Park Lane, and will be in residence there early this month. The house has been entirely redecorated by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, of Pall Mall East, S.W., under the direction of Messrs. Hobson Richard and Co., surveyors, of Coleman Street, E.C.

In these days, when judicious advertising makes all the difference between success and failure in business, a trustworthy book of reference on the subject is invaluable. Such a work is to be found in Messrs. Mather and Crowther's well-known volume, "Practical Advertising," whose seven hundred pages contain an immense amount of useful information. The price is 3s. 6d.

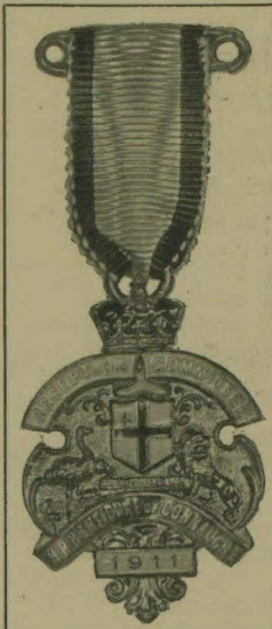
Messrs. Spensers, Ltd., of 53, South Molton Street, W., who are specialists in petrol-gas lighting, claim that their system meets the most exacting demands, the machine in question being absolutely automatic, and maintaining the light at a steady, even pressure, without adjustment, no matter whether one or one hundred lights are in use. A point of great importance, they add, is that the light is unaffected by extremes of cold or heat, or any varying atmospheric conditions: in brief, the gas never alters in quality, it is ready for use day and night, there is no need to start up an engine, and it requires no adjustment.

One of the most convenient and compact of the smaller works of reference to the aristocracy is "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., at fifteen shillings.

Arranged as it is in one inclusive alphabetical list, it affords the easiest possible means of arriving at the main facts about people belonging to the classes included in the volume. These comprise, besides bearers of titles and large landowners, members of Parliament, the higher grades of the Services, Judges and Magistrates, King's Counsel, Bishops and Deans, Presidents of Societies, and Royal Academicians.

"Lodge's Peerage" for 1911, the eightieth edition of this admirable work, is published, as usual, by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 182-4, High Holborn, the price being one guinea net. The information contained in the volume is extremely full and conveniently arranged. Peers and Baronets are included together in one alphabetical list, the particulars about the Baronets being given in the same full manner as those relating to the Peers. The Knightage now contains some account of the family of every member of the various Orders, where it has been obtainable, with the names and dates of birth of their children. The book, which is abundantly illustrated with the arms of the various families, contains over 2400 pages.

In the Furniture Galleries of the Royal School of Art Needlework, in Exhibition Road, may be seen a remarkable clock of Italian workmanship, which, for beauty of design, might well rank with any of the famous masterpieces of olden times. It is modelled in solid ivory, and stands fifty-seven inches high. The purity of the ivory, which is beautifully carved in allegorical figures, is heightened by emeralds, rubies, and amethysts. The structure is surmounted by a carved figure of "Time." The Royal School of Art Needlework, always rich in treasures of embroidery and lace and antique furniture, may be congratulated on having secured a work of art such as is seldom seen in this country.



A MEMENTO OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RECENT VISIT TO THE GUILDHALL: THE BADGE WORN BY THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

At the Reception given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Guildhall last Monday, in honour of their return from South Africa, the badge here illustrated was worn by members of the Committee. It is surmounted by the Duke's coronet in gold and enamel, and in the centre are the City Arms, with an ostrich and an African lion on either side. The badge was designed and made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.

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for a glass of
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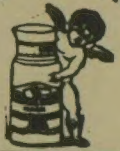
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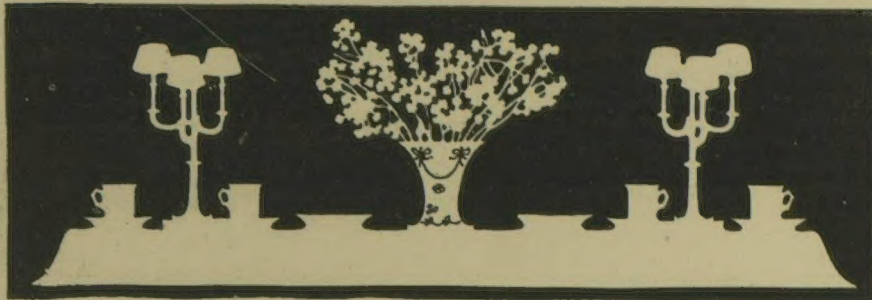
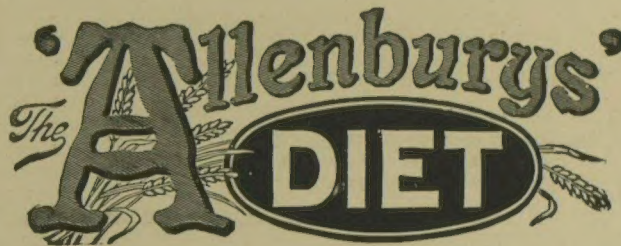


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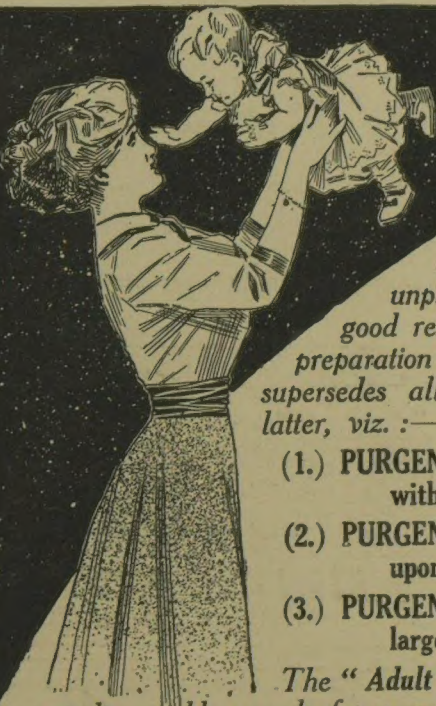
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**Important to
Young Mothers.**Every mother is aware of the difficulty of administering to
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and various infusions. These antiquated domestic remedies have an
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The "Adult" and "Strong" grades of PURGEN are nowadays
an indispensable remedy for grown-up persons, more especially for ladies during
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under any circumstances.Children, therefore, need no longer be tormented with castor oil,
or adults with Epsom salts and such like drugs so horrible in taste.PURGEN can be obtained from leading chemists and stores, or Sample
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Aperient****PURGEN**

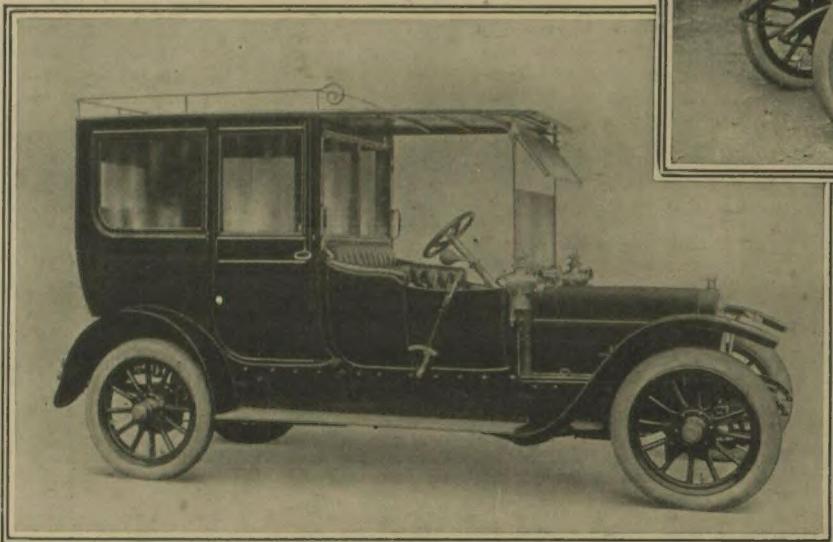
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

If every member of the House of Commons who owns a motor-car would take real interest in the disabilities under which motorists still labour, and would act as a member of the Parliamentary Motor Party when measures affecting automobilism are mooted, some mitigation of the burdens and injustice under which we writhe at the moment might come about. Every car-owner in the House should, party or no party, support the reappportionment of the license fees, and the abolition of that absurdity of the Statute Book, the speed limit. The latter, in particular, should have attention, if only for the sake of consistency and reasonableness, seeing that each and every member who owns a motor-car knowingly infringes to a greater or less degree this clause of the Motor-car Act every day. It is something worse than absurd that legislators should continue to countenance a law, and the punishments for its infraction, which they know they break, and cannot very well help breaking, every time they move *en automobile*.

If a Parliamentary Motor Party were instituted, they would find much work ready to their hands in the gist of the resolutions agreed to by a conference of representatives of the R.A.C. and associated clubs. Briefly, the conference finds no sufficient reason for any additional tax on motor-vehicles, and that the present taxes are oppressive and unfair; that a reduction of 50 per cent. of the tax should be made in respect to cars four years old and over; that motor cycles and motor attachments not over 2-h.p. should pay ten shillings per machine; that no petrol-tax should be paid in respect to motor-buses running in large towns; that quarterly licenses should be issued at one-third the annual charge; that the maximum weight of a motor-cab for hackney carriage

license of fifteen shillings be increased to 30 cwt., and that the tax in respect to horse-drawn vehicles be increased 50 per cent., that amount to go to the Road Board.

I fancy it was the late Poet Laureate who said that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love; but, however that may be, it is quite certain that the threshold of that season in the year marks much consideration of motor-cars ordered or to be ordered. To those so considering I would really recommend attention



LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD'S NEW CAR: A 24-30 H.P. 6-CYLINDER WOLSELEY. The car was recently supplied to Lord James of Hereford by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, of Adderley Park, Birmingham. It has a limousine de luxe body, with high driver's doors. It is painted in dark blue, and upholstered in morocco to match.

ers and four guineas tax, to the 28-h.p., in which stroke and bore are 105 mm. by 140 mm. respectively, and which pays £8 8s. to the State. Each of the five powers has a four-speed gear-box, and is moreover, equipped with Humber detachable wire-built wheels and Humber shock-absorbers to the rear springs. The Humber detachable

wheel deserves special attention. It is built up on a light hub, which slides over the hub attached to the axle, the outer hub being secured to the axle-hub by projections on its flange, which coincide with recesses in the axle-hub, both being locked together by a screwed cap fitted with a special locking arrangement. Including jacking up the car, a wheel can be changed and the car ready to take the road again, in three minutes.

All motorists are aware of the baulking effect of fixed headlights when steering a car round a sharp bend in the dark. The beams of light are projected straight forward in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle, and while they illuminate the boundary wall or hedge of the road in the minutest detail, the surface of the road in the actual path of the turning vehicle is entirely obscured. Indeed, one's lights, however good, are at such moments a let and a hindrance, and it would be well if they could be doused altogether for the time. But better still, of course, would it be were it possible for the lamps to turn with their focal centres parallel to the steering-wheels, when the beams of light would be most usefully cast in the line of actual progression. The motoring bodies having failed to move in the matter, the motor Press made representations to Mr. John Burns, who has vicariously replied to the effect that the anomaly in the regulations has been noted for amendment—when any amendments are made.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of 18, Moor-gate Street, E.C., has just issued a handsome pocket-case enclosing a useful diary for the current year. Some extremely neat little maps are included, and many particulars relative to the business carried on by the line.



THE EMANCIPATION OF THE INDIAN GIRL: PRINCESS LEILA OF GONDAL, IN HER MOTOR-CAR.

Gondal is an independent Native State in the Bombay Presidency, and the present Thakore, Sir Bhagvat Sinhji, is one of the most progressive of Indian chiefs. He has entirely done away with the purdah system, and the young Princesses are charming, accomplished girls who can hold their own in all out-door sports. Her Highness the Rani was the first Rajput lady to go to Europe and to accompany her husband on a tour of the world.

to a copy of the 1911 Humber Catalogue. In the matter of powers there is a range to suit all pockets and tastes, beginning with the 10-14-h.p. with its 76 mm. by 110 mm. cylind-

ers and four guineas tax, to the 28-h.p., in which stroke and bore are 105 mm. by 140 mm. respectively, and which pays £8 8s. to the State. Each of the five powers has a four-speed gear-box, and is moreover, equipped with Humber detachable wire-built wheels and Humber shock-absorbers to the rear springs. The Humber detachable



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Observer

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